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Fierce Street Battles Raging In Silesian Towns

Koniev's Troops Establish Bridgehead Over Oder

Germans Out To Prevent Isolation Of East Prussia, Says Berlin Spokesman

MOSCOW, January 24.

Marshal Koniev's troops have established at least one bridgehead over the Oder.

LONDON, January 24: Moscow radio today reported that one of the points at which Marshal Koniev's troops have reached the Oder river is near Stoberau, 30 miles south-east of Breslau.

"The Soviet offensivt along the entire eastern front is developing with increasing fury and unparalleled momentum," it added.

"It is clear by now that the German armies in the East have been smashed to pieces. Their veteran divisions are scattered. Several battle-groups are cut off and caught in pockets far in the Soviet rear where they are facing inevitable disaster."

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING IN GLEIWITZ

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The German News Agency today reported that house-to-house fighting is now proceeding in Gleiwitz in Silesia.

This Agency added that Soviet spearheads had reached the outskirts of Oppeln, 50 miles south-east of Gleiwitz.

Reuter adds, Gleiwitz, 90 miles south-east of Breslau is an important industrial town and centre of the Upper Silesian mining region with a population of 111,000.

STREET FIGHTING IN OPPELN

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The German Overseas News Agency quotes a Berlin military spokesman for the report that street fighting is now going on inside Oppeln, the capital of Upper Silesia.

Reuter adds, earlier Berlin reported that the Russians had reached the eastern fringe of the town.

The spokesman reported fighting on a 50 mile stretch of the Oder. He said, "The Russians are attacking on the Oder between Cosel (26 miles south-east of Oppeln) and Brieg (24 miles north-west of Oppeln). Furious battle has broken out along a wide front." Reuter adds, taken in conjunction with the Moscow report that the Russians have reached the Oder on a 27 mile front "in the region of Breslau", this report means that Marshal Koniev's forces have reached river Oder almost along its entire length from the Polish frontier to the Silesian capital—a distance of nearly 100 miles.

The Berlin spokesman added, vital nerve centres of Upper Silesia and East Prussia are now threatened. "There is violent fighting near Poznan, Kalisz and on the Bromberg Canal. South of Elbing, strong German forces are fighting savagely to prevent Marshal Rokossovsky from isolating East Prussia."

BATTLES RAGING IN SILESIAN TOWNS

Reuter's Special Correspondent cabled from Moscow today: Fierce street battles are today raging in the industrial towns of Silesia as Marshal Koniev, widening his 37-mile front on the River Oder, drives on through Germany's "Black Country." Soviet Tommy-gunners are doing their best to capture buildings and particularly factories intact, but the Germans send torch squads round as soon as the fighting reaches the outskirts of the towns. With the roar of guns and massed tank squadrons Marshal Koniev is thundering steadily nearer the great Silesian industrial centres. The east front battle is now almost at the gates of the important German cities of Breslau and Koenigsberg.

In the centre, Marshal Zhukov is today swinging his right flank northwestwards after storming Bydgoszcz and so uncovering the Prussian border, now less than 25 miles away. German reserves are coming into play before Poznan, the last big Polish town on the road to Berlin as Marshal Zhukov expands his "Berlin Bulge" on both flanks.

In East Prussia, General Cherniakovsky's troops are swiftly shattering the last German defence barriers before Koenigsberg in savage hand-to-hand fighting.

To the south-west, Marshal Rokossovsky is storming across the last ten miles before the Berlin-Koenigsberg Railway, the last remaining link between the German forces in East Prussia and Reich proper. Danzig, less than 50 miles away, is now coming into the picture as an objective for the very near future.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER EINSBERG

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Reuter's Special Correspondent at Field Marshal Montgomery's Headquarters says that British troops have entered Einsberg.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Moscow, Wednesday:

The outflanking of Breslau has begun. Storming across the Oder less than 24 hours after reaching the river on a broad front in Silesia, Marshal Koniev's shock troops have today secured their first bridgehead on the west bank. From this newly won foothold, they are swinging round to start the battle of Breslau with a bold encircling move.

Russo-Polish Relations

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.—Far-reaching developments in Soviet-Polish relations are expected following the arrival in Moscow of leaders of the Polish Government in Warsaw.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 5.)

STOP PRESS

RED OFFENSIVE NORTH OF MISZKOLC

MOSCOW, Jan. 24.

The Red Army have launched a new offensive to the north of Miszkolc, says Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day. The offensive has been launched on a 25-mile front and the Russians have advanced to a depth of 12 miles.—Reuter.

A.-I. Dance Festival Concludes

Tributes To Artistes And Exponents Of Various Schools

The Seven-day All-India Dance Festival concluded late on Wednesday night with the dance-drama of "Rukmini Swayamvaram" by Shrimati Rukmini Devi and members of Adyar Kalakshetra in the evening and over a dozen items by Gopinath. Shrimati Thankamani and artistes of Chitrodaya Nartakalayam of Travancore as the last programme.

Mr. Champaklal G. Modi, Chairman, and Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, President, and Dr. D. G. Vyas of the Vikramaditya Celebrations Committee paid tributes to the artistes and dance-exponents of various schools who had gathered on a common platform from all over India and graced the festival with their performances.

After the recitals were over the Festival terminated with the singing of "Vandemataram".

(See Page 3.)

FRANCO SPEAKS

Tirade Against Communists

How Spain Repulsed Enemy's Guiles To Draw Her Into War

MADRID, Jan. 24: General Franco in a speech, the text of which has been released here to-day said: "Nothing and nobody can cause us anxiety. The news of Communist terror in other countries, which are but small, is a sample of what Spain has already suffered and is an eloquent proof that right is on our side."

General Franco defended state intervention in economic life, which was being demanded in many countries "though years ago this would have shocked liberal conscience. It is a feature of our regime in economic life to protect and stimulate private initiative".

General Franco added that a campaign against Spain was being conducted by her enemies with stolen money. They hoped that Spain would intervene in war, and when this proved a vain illusion they tried all means to bring her into discredit. —Reuter.

Allied Terms To Germany

LONDON, Jan. 24: Mr. Eden told Parliament to-day that the terms to be imposed on Germany were under consideration by the European Advisory Commission.

This was a written answer he gave to Mr. Rhys Davies (Labour) who had asked whether the United Nations, having decided on the policy unconditional surrender of Axis countries, had also decided upon the terms to be imposed upon them afterwards.

Mr. Eden gave a negative reply to the question whether those terms would be communicated to the Commons before hostilities ceased in Europe.—Reuter.

Jap Minister On Shipping Losses

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Japanese News Agency said today that the Japanese Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai told the Lower House of the Japanese Diet that shipping losses due to enemy submarines and aircraft were "not very small." "Japan, however, has recently made much progress against air and submarine attack and is now confident in her ability to protect her merchant fleet." Japanese ship-building is going according to schedule in spite of difficulties.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Roosevelt is reported to have refused to accept the resignation of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary for Labour.—Reuter.

230 STILL IN DETENTION IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

The Government of Bombay has recently released 53 security prisoners, as a result of the second six-monthly review. There are now 230 persons in detention, including 19 who are not natives of this Province.

CONGRESSMEN CANCEL MEETING

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

About 70 Congress workers, including some women, who had collected at the "Paras" weekly office here this evening to elect office-bearers of the Lahore Congress Workers' Council, postponed indefinitely their meeting which was to begin at 7 p.m.

This decision was taken by them when a police party, numbering about 20, arrived on the scene and drew the attention of the organisers to the promulgation of Section 144 in the city from to-day in view of the "Independence Day" on January 26.

Babu Mohd. Din, convener of the meeting, in a statement said "in view of the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi and of those of the Punjab Congress Workers' Assembly, we have decided to postpone the election of the office-bearers of the Lahore Congress Workers' Council in order to avoid conflict with the authorities."—A. P.

DESHMUKH-MAHATMA TALK

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 24: Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, High-Commissioner Designate for South Africa, had about one hour's talk with Mahatma Gandhi last night. After his interview, Mr. Deshmukh said "my talk was very frank and Gandhiji explained the situation in South Africa, when I sought to know the details. It was a very informative and instructive interview which I appreciated." Mr. Deshmukh left for Amraoti this morning.—A. P.

MACARTHUR LANDS ON LUZON

General Douglas MacArthur (centre) wades ashore on Luzon soon after the establishment of a beach-head at Lingayen Gulf on Jan. 9. His chief of staff Lieut.-General Richard K. Sutherland is at left, and directly behind MacArthur in his aide.—U. S. O. W. I. Radiophoto.

FRESH ALLIED LANDING IN ARAKAN

Commandos Strike At Two Points On East Bank Of Daingbon Chaung And Capture Village

ADVANCED Hq., ALFSEA, January 24.

General Christinson has struck again in Arakan. Commandos who landed at two points on the east bank of the Daingbon Chaung have reached the village of Taungmaw, approximately 3,000 yards inland. Taungmaw is 12¼ miles North-East of Myebon. The commandos are now meeting stiff opposition in the Taungmaw area.

FOURTEENTH ARMY TAKES TILIN

ALFSEA, Jan. 24: To-day's SEAC Communique says:

FOURTEENTH ARMY: In the Gangaw valley our troops have occupied Tilin.

Progress was maintained south of Monywa. Our troops have occupied Myinmu on the north bank of the Irrawaddy 32 miles west of Mandalay.

The Japanese are reacting strongly against our bridgehead east of the Irrawaddy and opposite Kyaukmyaung. Heavy counter attacks have been beaten off with severe losses to the enemy.

15TH INDIAN CORPS: On Ramree, progress south to Minbyin has been maintained.

NEW ALLIED LANDING

North-east of the Myebon Peninsula we have made a new landing and established a bridgehead a mile in depth S.-E. of Kangaw. Strong enemy counter-attacks during the night of January 22-23 were beaten off.

Fighter bombers damaged three bridges on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway and attacks were made on four airfields in the Mandalay defence ring. One Allied aircrat is missing.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTE TO MOUNTBATTEN

LONDON, Jan. 24: The re-opening of the land route from Burma to China is hailed with much satisfaction by the British Press. The "Daily Telegraph" describes the attainment of the first of Admiral Mountbatten's objective as "a long stride towards Japan's downfall."

"The Times" editorial says: "The defeat of the Japanese in Northern Burma and clearing of the road has been a remarkable feat of arms on the part of Chinese troops chiefly concerned in it, and the highest praise is due to American army engineers whose work on the Ledo Road is now crowned with success. The success with which Admiral Mountbatten has accomplished his first task encourages the highest confidence in his ability to perform the next expulsion of the Japanese from Burma—with equal skill".

AMERICAN ADVANCE IN LUZON

NEW YORK, Jan. 24: The Americans are halfway to Manila, according to field despatches from Luzon to-day which reported that spearheads of the Fourteenth Army are approaching Bamban (midway between Lingayen and Manila the capital of the Philippines).

At Bamban the Americans will be only six miles north of Clark Field, but before they can reach the aerodrome, they will have to cross the Bamban river where the Japanese are likely to make their first real stand.

"Super-Forts" Bomb Iwojima

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24: The War Department has announced that Super-Fortresses bombed military installations in Iwojima today. Bombers were from Gen. Lemay's command.

Jap Strongholds On Mount Alava Wiped Out

LUZON, Jan. 24.

Camp Odonnel, nine miles west of Capas, has been captured. The Highway town of Conception has also been taken.

General MacArthur's communique states: "Our patrols are in Zaragoza four miles east of Lapaz. In the first Corps sector our troops penetrated to the outskirts of San Manuel. Enemy stronghold on Mount Alava southwest of Sison was wiped out. We captured great quantities of supplies including 2000 tons of ammunition and six artillery pieces. Our heavy units bombed enemy defences in the central and on Batan, destroying gun positions and barracks. Others struck Marakina and Zabla aerodromes east of Manila.

Leyte: In mopping operations our forces killed or found dead additional 1031 of the enemy."

Short Leave For R. A. F. Men In S.-E. A. C.

LONDON, Jan. 24: Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, announced in the House of Commons to-day that a system of short leave for R. A. F. personnel serving in the South-East Asia Air Command had been recently approved and steps had been taken to operate the scheme forthwith. It was hoped that it would provide for about 450 passages by ship each month.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

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To-day's Opening	21.46
Difference	+04
To-day's Closing	Mutilated.

Allies Capture Saint Vith

Extend Hold On Maas And Occupy Maasbracht: Limited Withdrawal In Alsace

Allied forces have taken Saint Vith, said General Eisenhower's Communique on Wednesday.

The Communique also said that Allies have extended their hold on river Maas and occupied Maasbracht.

SHAEF (Paris), Jan. 24: General Eisenhower's Communique today said: Allied forces have extended their hold on the river Maas north of Stevensweerd and occupied Maasbracht. Farther south, we have cleared St. Joost and are fighting on the outskirts of Montfort.

North-east of Sittard our forces continue to press forward against strong opposition. We have taken Obstringen, about two miles north-east of Waldfeucht and to the south-east the villages of Lafeld and Waldenrath.

Rocket-firing fighters attacked targets in the area south of Arnhem.

Fighter-bombers co-operating with our artillery, bombed enemy gun positions in the fortified village of Ketterath east of Waldenrath.

ALLIES CAPTURE ST. VITH

Our forces have taken St. Vith. South-west of St. Vith we have reached the edge of Weisten and cleared the enemy from Commanster and Beho. In the Beho area our units have made gains up to one mile north-east of the town, while other elements moved one mile to the south-east.

North of Clervaux we have cleared the enemy from Boxhorn and taken high ground in the vicinity of Bealborn.

Eschweiler, 2½ miles north of Wiltz, is in our hands and we have reached the south edge of Wilwerwiltz on Clerf river.

In the area north of Diekirk, our troops gained approximately two miles north of Landscheid Walsdorf, 1½ miles south-west of Vianden, has been cleared of enemy and fighting is in progress in Fouhren. Fighting continues in the area of Nennig south-east of Remch.

LIMITED ALLIED WITHDRAWAL

In northern Alsace, we made a limited withdrawal to more advantageous positions in the general area east and north of Hagenau. The move was carried out according to plan and without any enemy interference. No large towns were yielded.

Four hundred prisoners were taken by our forces in repulsing enemy attacks on Sunday night and Monday at Klistett near the Rhine north of Strasbourg.

North of Colmar, our forces launched a surprise attack. Further limited progress against stiff resistance was made in our attack which continues along the southern edge of the Colmar sector in the Mulhouse area. A number of enemy tanks have been knocked out or captured in these engagements.

AIR LOSSES

During the day, 32 enemy aircraft were destroyed in air and three on ground. Two other enemy aircraft were shot down last night by night fighters. Six of our heavy-bombers, four fighter-bombers and eighteen fighters are missing, but five of the fighter-pilots are safe."

Earlier

German Plan To Seize [illegible] Line Positions Foiled

VIANDEN PENETRATED BY AMERICANS

Only one bridge across the Rhine is now left to the Germans along a 50-mile stretch of river between Cologne and Koblenz, key defence and communications centres behind the German front in the west, says a message from First United States Army.

All other bridges have been destroyed by Allied air attacks.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the American Third Army on Tuesday night, cables:

American patrols have penetrated Vianden.

The German News Agency said on Tuesday night: "German spearheads which penetrated into Hagenau were forced to a temporary withdrawal but now the town is being cleared in violent house to house fighting." Hagenau is in Northern Alsace.

The Seventh Army has made a limited withdrawal to more favourable positions in the general area east and north of Hagenau, without yielding any large towns. The withdrawal was carried out in a snowstorm which effectively concealed movement from the Germans, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent with U. S. Seventh Army.

"It was made after severe losses had been inflicted on two of Germany's best divisions trying to break through the Allied Maginot Line positions. Our troops having crossed the Augustow Canal and the river Bobr captured a number of towns including Rajgrod and Grajewo as well as over 350 other inhabited localities."

American troops have now dug in on a new line. This was prepared while the battle of the Maginot Line was raging and the Germans were packing men and materials into the bridgehead over the Rhine, ten miles to the south, in the hope of striking out to the west and taking Maginot Line positions in the rear.

If this was their plan it has been nullified by the Allies successful disengaging operation which has given the Seventh Army a shorter defensive line.

FREEDOM FOR INDIA..... EARLIER IF POWERS SEE THE OBVIOUS

WARDHA, Jan. 24: Mr. Pyarelal has issued the following statement to the Press:—"In response to the requests for a message in connection with the observance of the Independence Day in London Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following cable to Mr. Krishna Menon of the India League, London:—

"Independence is essential for world peace as also for India's. It must come but earlier if England and other powers see the obvious".—United Press.

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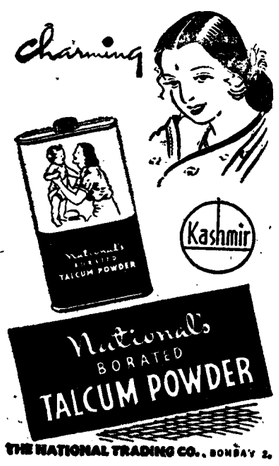

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Our Readers' Views

Random Experiences Of A Newcomer To Bombay

I had always regarded the queue system to be a fair and sensible one, but here I observe we need a figure in blue to teach us discipline. It seems to me that at this rate we may never learn. It was strange to notice that the art of cutting in is practised by some people irrespective of colour. Shopping housewives usually achieve their object in spite of throaty protests from the long line and the scion of the law, looking helpless and pitiable, holding out a half-stretched arm which bends at the particular feminine touch.

A khaki clad figure once lay outstretched on the seat of a first-class compartment of a suburban train. To my polite request for sitting accommodation, the reply came in a language—strongly resembling English but most unpleasant—that I could not have it. Counsel from fellow-passengers, however, prevailed and the figure rose muttering that it preferred to sit with its own kind.

An altercation between some intending passengers and the conductor slightly delayed my bus. A feminine voice, the owner of which I think alighted at Byculla, said in an audible whisper "after all, Indians are Indians." The gist of my audible remark to my friend was that the least said the better about the origin of the species from which the femme descended.

My latest experience took place at the Coffee House, where one of the members of His Majesty's Forces defending our country created conversation only to inform me that he considered the "administration" in India is "shocking" and although he said he had seen several important cities of the British Indian Empire, he had no desire to visit this country again. I did not go beyond informing him as to who was really responsible for the "administration" and incidentally inquired at whose invitation he happened to suffer his stay here.

S. S. N.

Disparity Of Incomes

The several plans that are being put forward for the improvement of the standard of living in India apparently all aim at reducing down the disparities existing in the incomes and salaries of the various classes of the public. However, if one gives only a casual glance to the advertisements of newly created and high salaried posts the Central as well as Provincial Governments, it would be quite evident that, in action, the policy of the Government is just the reverse.

As a concrete instance; the Bombay Government have recently appointed a special officer, a chief engineer and three or four more persons on salaries of Rs. 4,000, Rs. 2,500 and so on, in order to push up their plans for hydro and thermal electric power stations, about which it might be said that they themselves have no clear or definite views yet. What is more, the persons appointed were mostly getting about half the salaries on their previous jobs a few months ago, and more qualified persons are doing better work for less. Will some one of the journalists take up this question and elicit information from the Goverament for the enlightenment of the tax-payers?

AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Yarn Famine

I shall be grateful if you allow me the use of your columns to place before the public and the authorities a state of acute famine in cotton yarn, the Muslim weavers of Madanpura are at present on the verge of ruin, as there is no supply of yarn although the black market is vigorously going on.

To avoid this scarcity, we suggest rationing of yarn, and ensuring of supply of yarn to members as well as non-members through societies or Government depots.

HAKIM ANSARI,
Madenpura, Bombay 8.

Eliminate Beggar Nuisance

Can nothing be done to put an end to the prevailing beggar nuisance in Local trains? This nuisance is to be found in the G. I. P. Local trains to a greater extent than in the B. B. and C. I. trains.

Sometimes these beggars block the gang-ways and door-ways in such a way that it becomes practically impossible for passengers to board or alight from the trains; and these beggars are so very dirty and filthy, and their monotonous wails often put one out of temper.

Strange to say that though a majority of these beggars are ticketless travellers, yet one cannot understand why they are allowed to trespass upon the railway premises; in fact many of them are 'Professional Ticketless Travellers" as they seem to know fully the art of deluding and deceiving the Railway servants.

It is a matter of utter regret that often these beggars are encouraged by some so-called charitably disposed passengers.

I hope the authorities concerned will do the needful in the matter in order to afford some relief to the hapless passengers

J. M. BILIMORIA.

Give It To Jinnah

The Gandhi-Jinnah talks failed to produce an understanding between the nationalists and the Muslim League which is Mr. Jinnah. Why? For the following three reasons.

1. Mr. Jinnah wants no "Hindu majority rule" over the Muslims.

2. Mr. Jinnah wants only the Muslims to determine what territory they want, what constitution they desire and what powers they wish to wield in order to rule over the non-Muslims.

3. Mr. Jinnah wants this Muslim self-determination to be determined solely by himself without the silly bother of a plebiscite even of Muslims!

Now if India's freedom is not to be blocked indefinitely, Mr. Jinnah must be cornered as Shylock was cornered to accept his pound of flesh. Here are two alternatives for Mr. Jinnah and his friends to choose

In my complete Constitution for the Federal Union of India (published by Padma Publications, Bombay, under the title of "Human Order") the following provision for territorial self-determination has been made in Article VIII, Section 6:

"Any State of the Federal Union of India enumerated in Article I, Section 3 and Section 4, may, if it feels that after an experience of twelve years, its rights and opportunities are not best safeguarded by remaining a member of the Federal Union of India, secede from the federal Union in the following manner:

1. The Legislature of the aggrieved State shall after the expiry of twelve years in the Union, pass an Act of Secession within three years, i.e. from the end of the twelfth year to the end of the fifteenth year, by two-thirds majority of its members present.

2. The Act of Secession so passed shall be submitted before the end of the fifteenth year, to the general electorate of the State on the sole issue of secession free from interference from either the Federal Union Government or Government of any State of the Union or of any foreign state, and if the Act of Secession be approved by a two-thirds majority of the general electorate voting, the said State shall secede from the Federal Union of India without any let or hindrance."

The Muslim League, if it has any influence over the Muslims, can take out of the Union the whole territories or States of Sind, Baluchistan, Frontier Province, Punjab, Kashmir, Bengal and Assam.

Since Mr. Jinnah is obsessed with the phobia against unity, he is sure to reject the above as he will not experiment with unity even for twelve years and as he will not consent to a plebiscite with non-Muslims thrown in. Then give him Muslim self-determination.

If Mr. Jinnah does not like the Hindu majority rule he must 'inso facto' renounce his and his friends' ambition to rule over the non-Muslims in India. He must therefore consent to the following:

1. All such districts where there is more than fifty per cent Muslim population should be turned over to the Indian Muslims as their homelands.

2. All the non-Muslims from such districts should be withdrawn into Hindusthan.

3. All Muslims from the rest of India should be withdrawn into the Muslim homelands.

4. In order to determine whether the Muslims wish to have such homelands, a plebiscite of all the Muslims of 21 years and over throughout India should be held. If two-thirds of the Muslim voters accept the proposition, then the rest of India shall automatically ratify it.

5. If separation is voted for, such Muslim homelands shall become completely sovereign states.

As the Muslim League boasts that it has in its pocket 100 million out of the 90 million Muslims of India, it should be able to secure a two-third majority for either of the above two substantive propositions.

The rest of India should accept either of the propositions which will give our Muslim brothers the satisfaction of choosing their own destiny.

The first proposition will raise no difficulties. The second involves the exchange of huge populations. But it is preferable to undergo this trouble to having perpetual bickerings between Hindus and Muslims. In their "homelands" the Indian Muslims will progress or degenerate without blaming the Hindus in any way.

And the non-Muslims will have the advantage of going ahead with their own progress and prosperity without the ballast of the Muslim discontent and dumb opposition. In fact, it is too small a price to pay for the non-Muslim India's freedom and progress in the form of the exchange of population. In this matter we have the precedence of the successful exchange of populations between the Turks and Greeks.

Of course, the non-Muslim India's progressive democratic Constitution (of my Constitution of the Federal Union of India referred to above) should always leave the door to Union open so that our Muslim brothers can rejoin us whenever they feel it is more advantageoues to be in the Union.

H. G. MUDGAL.

Sapru Committee Utility Doubtful, Says Parmanand

LAHORE, Jan. 24. "When Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar have refused co-operation the utility of the Conciliation Committee is doubtful", said Bhai Parmanand in an interview to the "Orient Press". As for Gandhiji's blessings, he added that in his present mood Gandhiji would have blessed any move to make up for his failure. He was of opinion that the present stalemate would not be solved by any group of lawyers howsoever able.—Orient Press.

PATNEKAR CASE OF BELGAUM

Mr. K. V. Patnekar, a prominent merchant of Belgaum, was prosecuted under Rule 81 (4) of the Defence of India Rules and after a protracted trial was discharged by the S.D.M., Belgaum. As regards his goods which had been illegally attached and sold by the police, the Magistrate ordered the alleged sale proceeds to be given to Patnekar. On the ground that the so-called sale held by P.S.I. Inamdar was no sale at all as the whole of his goods was given to the Police Fair Price Shop which, by the way had, no license to buy goods on the material date, an appeal was preferred to the Sessions Court under Section 520 Cr. P. C. praying that the P.S.I. should be ordered personally to make good the loss. The Sessions Judge, while holding that the appellant's case was a just one, was of the opinion that he had no power under the Cr. P. C. to order restitution. He, however, recommended to Government that a thorough inquiry be made by Government to remedy the injustice done to the appellant.

As Government had so far done nothing to the knowledge of Patnekar to compensate him for the loss caused to him by the action of the P.S.I. he preferred a revision application to the High Court against the Sessions Judge's order rejecting his contention that the P.S.I. should be ordered to give him the equivalent in money of the goods illegally detained and sold by him. This application was admitted by Justice Macklin and Justice Lokur on January 24.

Messrs. M. B. Samarth and R. P. Pandit instructed by Mr. G. S. Gupte appeared for the applicant.

Kher's Western India Tour

RAJKOT, Jan. 24.

Mr. B. G. Kher, former Prime Minister of Bombay, will preside over the deliberations of the Western and Central India Harijan Sevak Parishad to be held at Amreli on Feb. 5 and 6. Earlier Mr. Kher will also visit it is learned, Bhavnagar, Rajula, Kundla and Songadh where he will address a meeting. He will also meet Kathiawar Congress worker, at Rajkot on February 9.—U. P.

Allahbux Murder Trial

"Khuhro Never Sacked Daresh"

Crown Counsel Says Approver's Dismissal Is Myth

SUKKUR, Jan. 24.

Resuming his arguments in the case against Khan Bahadur Khuhro, and others, Mr. Partabrai Punwani, the Crown Counsel, referred to the defence story of the dismissal of the approver Daresh and said that no documentary evidence had been brought forth to show that Daresh had practised dishonesty resulting in his dismissal. Describing Daresh's dismissal as a myth, counsel submitted that Daresh was not a Hur and had no grievance against the late Mr. Allahbux. Hence, his connection with Hurs would lead to the inference that Daresh was acting under instructions from his masters in arranging the murder of Mr. Allahbux by Hurs. Consequently, the defence were anxious to dissociate themselves from Daresh and had therefore invented the story of his dismissal.

Dealing with Daresh's confession before Mr. Holt, District Magistrate of Karachi, counsel said that it contained in outline the main facts stated by Daresh in his evidence in the Court. Counsel read out the precautions taken by Mr. Holt to ensure that the confession was voluntary. He added that Daresh was given police protection but there was nothing wrong therein. A witness in this case was murdered before his evidence could be recorded. The Inspector-General of Police naturally feared that Daresh might meet this fate. The police, therefore, gave him protection but his movements were not restricted and he could go anywhere he pleased.—A. P.

BRITISH ARMS FOR SYRIA AND LEBANON

Eden's Assurance Of Friendly Relations

LONDON, Jan. 24: Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, when questioned by Major-General Sir Edward Spears, until recently British Minister to Syria, about Syrian armed forces and Syrian independence, replied in the Commons to-day: "The question of Syrian armed forces has for some time past been under discussion between the French and the Syrian Governments. These discussions are not yet concluded. His Majesty's Government has been in close and friendly touch with both sides in these negotiations which affect the future of the forces performing operational duties for Allied powers".

Replying to a further question by Maj-Gen. Spears, Mr. Eden said "Maj-General Spears is extremely familiar with all these matters, and I think he will agree it is not very helpful when you are trying to get an arrangement to debate that a question time".

Mr. Eden further replied: "The Syrian and Lebanese Governments last year asked that their Gendarmeries might be re-equipped to enable them to discharge their duties of maintaining order more effectively. As a result of discussions between the British and French authorities the Gendarmeries, which had been increased in number, were re-equipped with fire-arms, uniforms, transport and other items. Discussions are continuing. As regards maintaining internal security the situation is under constant review.—Reuter.

"Al Ahram" reported prominently on Wednesday that King Farouk will say his prayers in the holy sepulchre at Medina on Friday (Muslim Sunday) says a Cairo message.—Reuter.

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(IT IS ONLY AN ANNOUNCEMENT)

(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue of Capital under the Defence of India Rules 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving the consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them).

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OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY:

The Company has for its objects the sinking of tube-wells and shafts, the laying down and maintenance of reservoirs, water works, filter beds, main and other pipes and to sell and manufacture machinery, implements, machine tools, pumps, strainers for tube-wells and agricultural implements. A more detailed account of the objects will be found in the Memorandum of Association of the Company which can be had on application.

PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS DURING WAR AND POST-WAR PERIODS:

The Company's business programme has both War and Post-War periods potentialities. The present Military operations have necessitated huge and constant water supply arrangements by tubewells requiring use of their component parts in thousands every day. The recent famines in Bengal and elsewhere in Southern India brought home to the authorities the necessity of developing the country's food resources by developing irrigation by methods other than canals. Schemes involving thousands of tubewells have, therefore, been projected to further the 'GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN' and subsidised by the Central Government, the Provincial Governments and the States are working out huge schemes for irrigation on tube wells.

With the expansion of irrigation facilities and more land coming under cultivation the need for more and more agricultural implements becomes insistent.

Beside the Irrigation Schemes and the production and marketing of agricultural implements the Company has its potential customers in the Provincial Public Health Departments responsible for Rural Uplift Schemes, the Railways throughout the country and the expanding industries as a result of the War. The farmer no less than the Governments and the industrialists stands in need of the Company's services so that from its inception the Company is assured of a substantial and ever-growing business untouched by War.

ADVANTAGES ENJOYED BY THE COMPANY:

In the manufacture of tube-wells parts and their components and in guiding its day to day activities the Company has been able to secure the services of three most experienced heads in the Province who were responsible for the completion of big irrigation projects of tubewells and beside having technical bias of the highest calibre in the Company's lines of business are sound business heads. Special Purpose Machines have been invented by the Managing Agents for tubewell strainer which beside speeding output make it possible to use the standard raw material and the Company has the exclusive right to use these machines.

Arrangements for importing brass tubes for manufacturing strainer and boring pipes are practically complete. But the Company need not wait till the imported material is available within the next few months as there is enough raw material in the country to make strainers and other tubewells parts and the agricultural implements.

The Company has already started manufacturing strainers and has secured contracts for manufacturing and supplying such strainers. Special Purpose Machines are being assembled and an upto date Workshop is being constructed for which necessary machines have been released by the Machine Tool Control.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

A sum of Rs. 2,97,000|- is proposed to be spent on lands, buildings, machinery, boring pipes and equipment.

Receipts are estimated annually during the first few years from all sources at Rs. 11,15,000|- at competitive prices for the strainer, the agricultural implements proposed to be manufactured and boring proposed to be done. The expenditure includes Rs. 7,10,000|- as cost of material and direct labour charges with Rs. 2,60,000|- as overheads and depreciation on plant and boring equipment, etc., thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,45,000|- as net profits available for distribution as dividend. On the paid up capital of Rs. 7½ lacs this works upto 19.3% as dividend including income-tax.

This concern affords an ideal opportunity for investors who are interested in an industry with prospects during the war period and will flourish more in the post-war period.

Applications for shares in lots of five ordinary shares or multiples thereof will be received by the Company at its Registered Office or by the Company's Bankers at par at any of their Offices in the prescribed form available from the Company's Office or its Bankers.

A commission of 1% will be paid to recognised Brokers on share applications received through them in respect of shares allotted on such applications bearing their respective stamps. The share list will open on 30th January, 1945, and will be closed on 21st February, 1945, or earlier in the Company's discretion.

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EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Under the Auspices of

THE INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXHIBITION

(Sponsored by the ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY)

"THE GOLDEN GATE"

A BALLET IN NEW CLASSICAL PLASTIC EUROPEAN BALLET TECHNIQUE AND ANCIENT CLASSICAL INDIAN DANCE TECHNIQUE

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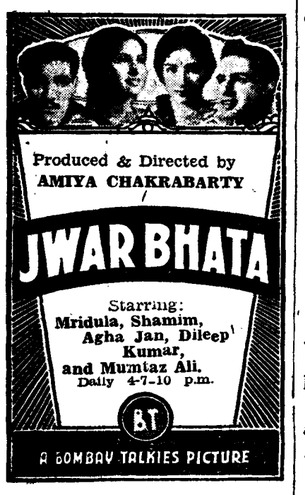

9th WEEK
MAJESTIC
Advance Booking: 9-30 a.m. to 12 Noon; 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

ENLIGHTENING ENTERTAINMENT!

JAYANT DESAI'S

LALKAR

Starring: RAMOLA

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

7TH WEEK AT

NEW WEST END

YUDHISTIR

The most harassed Emperor

BADRI PRASAD

in

DRAUPADI

14th WEEK at

-IMPERIAL-

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Matinee 1-30 on Sundays

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY 1
THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 S. Mohammad and Porty 8-45 Dilruba 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Marathi Songs 9-30 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik 12-30 p.m. Songs (H) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Inter-Varsity Foot-Ball Final 5-30 Bhavgeet 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Children's Half-Hour 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 News Commentary 6-50 Music from Film 7-0 Book Review (G) 7-15 Sundrabai 7-45 V K Kunte 8-0 Songs (G) 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Mohammad and Party 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 Bankrupt's Balance Sheet (E) 10-0 "A Marriage has been Arranged" 10-35 Albert Sandler Trio.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, announced that the United States transferred 210 million dollars to China in settlement of supplies, services and military construction.

Available at all Stores and Chemists.

BOMBAY DEPOT

277, Visvas Bhuvan, Matunga.

TOMORROW
Its music will fill Bombay

Vasvani Arts

SAHARA

Starring:
RENUKA DEVI
Narang-Pran
Music: GOVINDRAM
From Tomorrow

KAMAL

4 Shows Tomorrow
1-30; 4, 7 & 10.
Reservation 10 to 12 & 3 to 6
India F. C. Release

RANJIT'S

Vish-Kanya

SADHONA BOSE, SURENDRA.

Director: KIDAR SHARMA

Royal Opera House
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

FAMOUS RELEASE

DASSI

23RD WEEK

MINERVA

Daily: 4, 7 & 10, Matinees at 1-0 on Sat., Sun., Holidays

Plans Open (Box-Balcony)

3rd WEEK!
The best musical in the city!
New Theatres' Newest
MY SISTER
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Advance Booking
10 a.m. to 12
3 to 6
CENTRAL

CITY LIGHT
Theatre Magnificent
B. B. Matunga

GOES FIRST RUN
(in Bombay North)

From

FEB. 2ND

OPENING PICTURE

PRAKASH PICTURES'

POLICE

Starring Ratnamala, Prem Adib

and a variety of A-1 Films to follow

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 12 2001.
Muslim: Safar 10, 1364.
Parsi: Amardad 24, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-14 a.m. Sunset: 7-28 p.m.
Hightide: 10-29, 24-04.
Lowtide: 5-19, 17-00.

Corporation meeting to-day, at 2 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Beginners' Class for Ladies, to-day, Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 5-00 p.m.

SILVERFISH: Dr. K. R. Masani will speak on Mental Hygiene to-day, at 6-15 p.m.

MR. MAMA'S LECTURE: To-day, at 6-15 p.m., at the Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station, in Gujarati on "Science in Avestan Literature".

THAIPUSHYA MAHOTSAVAM: To-day, at Bhajana Samaj premises, Matunga—Nadaswarom by Haripad Brothers and Party, at 9 p.m.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS: Twelfth annual session to-day, at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at 5 p.m. Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy to preside.

ANTONIO DE SOUZA HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Athletic Sports, to-day, at Cooperage, at 2-30 p.m. Mr. W. W. Godwin, Dy. Commissioner of Police, to preside.

MRS. NAIDU TO ADDRESS TAGORE SOCIETY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Tagore Society, will address a meeting to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Institute Hall. Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: An "At Home" has been arranged to-day (Thursday), 5 p.m. at Mrs. Padma R. G. Saraiya's residence, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, when there will be a short programme of music and dances. Members are cordially invited.

LAD MANDAL SCHOLARSHIP: Three scholarships are to be awarded by the Lad Mandal from the late Mr. Manilal Amratlal Rokadia's Scholarship Fund to Lad Bania students who are given Forms for appearing in the Matriculation Examination. They are requested to send in their applications to the Hon. Sec. on or before March 1, with the result of their Preliminary Examination and the certificate from their Principal to that effect.

ARRESTS FOR ACCEPTING RACE BETS.

Dewammal Jammal and Mirza Habib, who were found accepting race bets and indirectly harassing the public were arrested by the Agripada police and produced before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court. They were allowed bail till January 29.

RECEPTION: Justice Divatia and Prof. C. N. Vakil will be felicitated at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

NATH BANK: The Bombay Branch of the Nath Bank Limited will be opened To-day (Thursday), at Amar Building, Sir P. M. Road. Mr. Nagindas Master, Mayor, will preside.

MRS SAROJINI NAIDU TO ADDRESS MEETING

Mrs. Naidu, President of Tagore Society, will address a meeting on Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Cama Institute Hall. Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

Suburban Social Service League

Messrs. B. G. Kher and Shewak Bnojraj, General Secretaries, Bombay Suburban Social Service League, write: The League Office has been established at the R. K. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 136, Apollo Street, Fort. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe has been appointed Honorary Organiser of the League, and Mr. Prakash Mohadikar, Assistant in charge of the Office. Suburban friends engaged or interested in any kind of social work and wishing to co-ordinate their activities with the League, or having any kind of difficulties and desiring to have co-operation, are requested either to correspond with the General Secretaries or meet the Assistant at the above-mentioned address. If necessary, the Honorary Organiser will be glad to go and meet them in their own town by appointment.

Nagindas Master Among Matunga Harijans

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Matunga Labour Camp, on the invitation of the Harijan Seva Sangh, of the locality.

Mr. Rajadhyaksh on behalf of the Seva Sangh, put the grievances of the Harijans before the Mayor. Among other things it was pointed out that the object for which the Harijan Sangh founded 6 years ago was to serve the Harijans of the locality but this could not be achieved because nobody helped the Sangh in any manner. It had to carry on on very meagre funds. The main demand of the Sangh is that there should be a Welfare Centre, so that practical education such as handicraft painting and spinning classes for adults can be conducted.

The Mayor gave the Harijans a patient hearing. He promised that he would do all in his power to redress their grievances.

Chief Justice At Sholapur

SHOLAPUR Jan. 24.

Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of Bombay, to-day inspected subcourts in the city and interviewed judges and other members of the Judiciary.

He received a deputation led by Rao Bahadur Nagappa requesting Kanarese as a court language.

Earlier he visited the Fort and Siddeswar Temple, the oldest temple in Sholapur. A luncheon was given in his honour by the local judiciary.—A. P.

ANXIOUS TO MAKE UP DIFFERENCES?

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Shaukat Hyat, the former Minister, who was dismissed last year met the Punjab Premier, along with his father-in-law, Mir Maqbul Mahmud, the former Premier's Parliamentary Secretary, who also had resigned as a protest against Shaukat's dismissal.

According to those in touch with internal affairs said that Shaukat Hyat and Mir Maqbul are anxious to make up differences with the Punjab Premier, both personal and political.

With Vikram Dancers

Ram Gopal and party gave a recital on Tuesday evening at the All-India Dance Festival. The programme started with Bharat Natya items like 'Alarippu', and Jatiswaram. In 'Varnam,' Smt. Jankie was at her best, interpreting the 'Nritta' and 'Abhinaya' aspects with beautiful poses and graceful movements. The 'Charanam' part of the dance was rendered in fine style and her 'Theermanams' were repeatedly encored. Jer Jussawalla did the 'Tillana solo and Ram Gopal and Jankie in duet. After the interval, the chief attraction was the Javanese Dance in colourful costumes full of grace, poise and sinuous movements. 'Rajput Serenade' proved to be a poetic nature study in gesture language, while in 'Cobra Devil Dance,' Ram Gopal featured a Malabar folk dance in broad and sweeping movements. The programme ended with 'Sandhya Nritta Moorti' portraying 'Shiv Leela.'

NARTAKALAYAM ARTISTES

The night programme started with the recital of Sjt. Gopinath, Smt. Thankamani and members of Chitrodaya Nartakalayam. The 'repertoire' consisted of solos, duets and group dances based on stylised Kathakali technique with changes in costumes and make-up. The 'Ranga Poopa' with floral wreaths, bell metal lamp, bells and belles gave the temple setting to the recital. 'Pradosha Nritta' by Kesava Das was an interpretative study of 'Natraja' in typical poses and movements. Smti. Thankamani appeared in 'Vasantotsava' describing the beauty of the spring with appropriate 'Abhinaya'. Sjt. Gopinath appeared in 'Hunter Dance' which was bristling with broad sweeps and darting movements, depicting jungle life. He scored with his eye movements. Among solos, 'Peacock Dance' by Sankaran Kutty proved a big draw. The ballets mostly based on mythological themes were more descriptive than interpretational. However, "Bhasmasura-Mohini" gave a unique opportunity for a comparative study of the 'Tandav' and 'Lasya' technique in which Smt. Bhavani scored well. 'Seetapaharana', an episode from Ramayana, displayed the team work of the Nartakalayam artistes and Gopinath's portrayal of 'Ravan' was a masterpiece. The 'Harvest Dance' depicted pastoral labour of the folk type and in folk tunes. The recital concluded with the ballet 'Partha Sarathy,' the story of the expounding of the 'Bhagavat Gita' by Krishna to Arjun. The duet was full of sound and fury in which Gopinath and Kesevadas staged the 'Kurukshetra' as a Charioteer and fighter respectively. The orchestra was well equipped with drums of many varieties.

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"SPIRIT OF INDIA"

People's Theatre Show At St. Xaviers' Today

People's Theatre's patriotic ballet, "SPIRIT OF INDIA", and other dance and song items, will be presented today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at St. Xaviers College Hall. There have been several improvements in stage presentation and a few additions to the programme since it was staged at the C. J. Hall. The spectators are requested to take their seats in time as the programme will begin punctually.

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DEBTOR STEALS ACCOUNT BOOK

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee).

Shamji Vishram Jhaveri . Plaintiff
Versus
Jainabhai Ahmedally .... Defendant.

The plaintiff was a member of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ld. The defendant was employed by him as a commission agent to effect transactions in gold and silver, as a result of which Rs. 6,651 became due by the defendant to the plaintiff. These transactions had been entered in the plaintiff's "soda book" and signed by the defendant.

On June 23, 1943, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the defendant went to the plaintiff's shop while the latter was away, obtained the "soda book" on some excuse and went away with it so as to destroy the only documentary evidence of his liability. In January 1944, the defendant was convicted of theft of the book and fined Rs. 20.

The plaintiff now sued to recover Rs. 6,651 from the defendant. The "soda book" not having been recovered yet, after taking oral evidence, his Lordship passed an exparte decree for Rs. 6,651 with interest and costs.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Haridas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant did not appear.

"POPULAR" MINISTER FOR MIRAJ

Ruler Announces Establishment Of Executive Council

MIRAJ, Jan. 23.

Announcing on the first day of the Budget Session of the State Assembly the establishment of an Executive Council in the State and the appointment of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State in the capacity of a popular minister the Rajasaheb of Miraj (Junior) promised that before the commencement of the next Budget year the scheme, which has to be amended, would be prepared and brought into actual operation.

BUDGET PROPOSALS.

A surplus of Rs. 1,18,927 is indicated in the Budget for the year 1944-45 presented in the Budget session of Miraj Jr. State Legislative Assembly which commenced on Wednesday under the presidency of Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop. Dewan. The estimated income of the Budget which has an opening balance of Rs. 66,616 and odd, is Rs. 5,59,102 and odd and the estimated expenditure for the year is Rs. 5,06,792. The expenses of the Ruling Chief and of the Yuvaraj, included in the privy purse which previously amounted to Rs. 93,000, have this year been increased by Rs. 11,000.—United Press.

PATIL PLEADS FOR EXPEDITING BHIVPURI WATER SCHEME

"Congress Will Join Move Asking Govt. To Remit Property Tax Not Covered By Prohibition"

The support of the Congress Party in any move to ask Government to remit such portion of the Urban Immoveable Property Tax which is no longer covered by Prohibition was pledged by Mr. S. K. Patil, leader of the Party, speaking on the Municipal Budget at a meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday.

Mr. Patil also sounded a note of warning against all attempts either to bypass or delay the Bhivpuri water supply scheme.

In the course of his speech Mr. Patil pointed out that unlike in popular Governments the chief architect of the Corporation Budget was the Commissioner. But sometimes the Corporation by its resolutions made changes which were not envisaged by the framer of the budget. He instanced the raising of the dearness allowance of the lower staff of the Corporation which would cost Rs. 10 lakhs annually. Grading the salary of the Corporation's lower employees was a crying need and it would take away some 15 lakhs of rupees. He observed that so far the Corporation was something like a sleeping partner while the Commissioner was the active partner. But now the Corporation was alive to its rights as well as its duties and a more active collaboration between the Commissioner and the Corporation was called for.

GOVT. APATHY.

Continuing Mr. Patil said that the Government was in a stubborn and persistently non-co-operating mood. If only they would sanction the altered schedule of the Town Duty on the lines suggested in 1939, the Corporation would have a revenue of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 lakhs. The Corporation was also entitled to a grant for primary education on the same lines as other local bodies. He also said that considering the abnormal conditions caused by war and inflation, which was not of their making or their invitation, Government elsewhere were giving subsidies or subventions to Municipal bodies. The possibilities of any such source must be explored. As far back as 1942 the Congress Party had agreed to an amendment calling for a remission of the Urban Immoveable Property Tax in so far as it was not required for purposes of Prohibition. They still stuck to that stand.

Mr. Patil sounded a serious note of warning against any attempt to delay the Bhivpuri scheme. Surveys, he suggested, should have been undertaken by now. He asked the Commissioner to take the earliest possible steps to arrange for a meeting of representatives of the Corporation, the Tatas and the Government.

He also called for a scientific scheme of post-war amenities, a cleaner Bombay campaign to arouse the sanitary conscience of the citizens through effective propaganda, and a scientific scheme to encourage gymnasiums and akhadas. Adult education, he said, should be regarded as an obligation by the Corporation.

Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mr. Khanapurkar, Mr. P. K. Samant, and Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar also took part in the debate.

Hockey League

CITY POLICE WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

The senior team of the Lusitanians Sporting Club failing to defeat the Bombay City Police in the deciding engagement of the Bombay Hockey League, the latter claimed the Championship by drawing the tie on Wednesday evening at the Association ground, the score being one goal all.

The match was attended by the largest crowd of the season. But it left a bad taste in the mouth after the whole show was over. Immediately after the final whistle was blown, a free fight ensued among a section of the crowd of the ground. How the trouble arose nobody could tell. But people were seen running helter-skelter chased by men with lathis, wooden poles and hockey sticks hitting all round. How many people were actually injured in the fray, it is difficult to say. A few were seen with torn coats and shirts after the event!

FINE GOAL BY GAITLEY

The contest produced plenty of thrills, though the standard of play was far from classic. The Lusitanians had a slightly better share of the exchanges in the first half, but they could not get through the impregnable defence put up by Jameson. The score board therefore remained blank at the interval. After resumption the Cops managed to take the lead, Tambe breaking away at right wing centred beautifully for Gaitley to beat the helpless Leo Pinto between the sticks with a hard drive from close quarters.

Spurred by the sudden reverse, the Lusis made strenuous efforts to get even with their opponents. But it was not till the last minute they succeeded in doing so. A penalty-bully awarded against Hamid saw Johnny Pinto bringing off the equaliser. That did not however help the Lusis in the matter of the title. They will have to be satisfied with the second position they gained last season.

The man who was chiefly responsible for the Police success was Jameson, their Captain, who was undoubtedly the most outstanding player on the field. If the Lusis had fielded Rozario instead of the injured Gama at the left wing they might have fared better by opening out the game at both the flanks. However that was not done and their great ambition and strong hope to win the Championships this season were very narrowly frustrated.

"INDIA HAS RESOURCES BUT NO TALENT"

Homi Mehta Stresses Need For Industrial Research

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Speaking at the tenth annual gathering of the Technological Association of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Sir Homi Mehta, the chief guest of the evening, stressed the need of developing the basic or key industries of the country. Heavy chemicals for which India is solely dependent on foreign countries should be manufactured on a large scale, he said.

Elucidating his point, Sir Homi said that what India wanted was organization. She had the necessary resources but not the talent and the urge. If she produced such persons like Marconi and Curie the face of Indian industries was apt to be transformed. His endowment of Rs. 7 lakhs to the Institute was to be utilized for equipping the departments of "food and drugs", "oil, fats and soaps," and for the maintenance of readers in plastics, paints and varnishes. It was thus intended to further the cause of industry by forming a link between scientific research and the existing industry, training Indian youths for an industrial career.

Concluding, Sir Homi emphasised the need of laboratories for research work, and appealed to the Government and the public for building up such research institutions in important industrial centres of the country.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 24: The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours I. M. T. on 21/1/1945:

Allahabad 75 46 0, BOMBAY 79 66 0, Calcutta 79 56 0, Cawnpore 75 45 0, Cuttack 83 58 0, Darjeeling 50 37 0, Delhi 72 55 0, Dehra Dun 70 44 0, Jacobabad 80 46 0, Karachi 78 59 0, Lahore 68 43 0, Lucknow 77 45 0, Madras 83 68 0, Nagpur 73 58 0, Patna 76 56 0, Peshawar 70 40 0, Shillong 65 40 0, Simla 51 37 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.

—Thoreau.

The Bombay Chronicle

LITERACY DRIVE

The Literacy Week which was inaugurated in the city yesterday by Mrs. Naidu shows that the literacy movement started by the Congress Government six years ago has been kept alive by the present Government, though its progress is far below what was planned by the former. The report for 1943-44 shows that during the year 14,230 adults were made literate, as against 15,088 in 1939-40. Considering the excellent start made by the Congress Government six years ago and the big increase in the city's population during these years, the progress in 1943-44 can hardly be called satisfactory. The same has to be said of the fact that during these years only 67,200 adults were made literate. It is, however, some comfort to think that the movement inaugurated by the Congress Government is still kept alive and that the Special Literacy Officer, appointed by the Government, is doing all he can in spite of the inadequate grants made by the Government and the Municipality and the Government's incapacity to enlist due popular support owing to its unrepresentative character.

It is easy for the authorities to be complacent about the fact that the percentage of literacy in the city is about 39 whereas in the country as a whole it is only 13. But the percentage in the cities is always higher than in rural areas. Considering that primary education has been compulsory in Bombay city for about two decades and that soon we shall have adult franchise for the municipality, the progress in literacy is anything but gratifying. In several cities of Travancore and Cochin the percentage is above 60, while for the States in general the percentage is nearly 50. The fact is that British India has been discreditably slow in spreading literacy and primary education. Literacy cannot be increased rapidly enough unless a large number of classes are held for adults in addition to the schools for children. In 1941-42 the number of adults in the regular schools in Bombay Province was only 29,000 against 51,000 in U. P. and 71,000 in Bengal. And the number of adults in temporary classes in Bombay was only 25,000 as against 3,69,225 in Bihar and 4,59,346 in Bengal.

The importance of literacy in the civic life of modern times cannot be exaggerated. As Mrs. Naidu pointed out in her speech yesterday, literacy is the very foundation of modern culture and when that foundation is well-laid cultural growth is bound to be accelerated by leaps and bounds. In Bombay city in particular the need for much wider literacy is urgent in view of the advent of adult franchise for the municipality in the near future. The present pace of progress is not at all satisfactory and must be considerably accelerated. As the spread of literacy is recognised by Government and the public alike as an important item in any constructive programme, all the interests concerned should continue to increasing the number of literacy classes, in the city, though the maximum possible progress is impossible under the present Government.

Art & Constructive Programme

The Pentangular Cricket matches have been justly denounced by nationalist leaders, as they foster the pernicious tendencies of communal segregation. If India is divided in politics and sports, careful search will reveal that unity is a concrete reality in the domain of art which is not specifically included in the scope of the constructive programme of the Congress. Under the surface of political discussions and religious divergences lies the tremendous but, at present, dormant force of art which has united India and held her undivided. The mediaeval history presents a brilliant record of collaboration and contribution—of elaboration and enrichment by Hindus and Muslims in the realm of art. Music and dance are a common legacy of the whole of India. The mediaeval schools of architecture, sculpture and painting also show a distinct impress of inter-communal collaboration. But the roots of unity have gone much deeper. The cottage, which has been the centre of industry as well as art, represents indissoluble fusion of the economic interests of the two communities. Artistic handicrafts, which reflect the creative genius of India, bear no communal or sectarian labels. They enshrine the soul of united India. Unity was the hall-mark of Indian life, because industrial arts and architecture—its main requirements—were the products of combined endeavour. Cultural synthesis, which is the very foundation of Indian nationalism, has touched its high water mark in the domain of art.

The leaven which has produced unity and distinctive pattern of Indian culture has not petered out. The hereditary architects and sculptors are, irrespective of their personal faiths, still ministering to the specific requirements of the various denominations. Monumental relics of Indian art like Taj Mahal and Ajanta frescoes are valued by Hindus and Muslims alike as their precious heritage. And music has retained its greatness as a unifying force. Art wears no communal colours. It is Indian. It is national. Disunity in sports is compensated, in no small degree, by unity in art—a fact which nationalist India has not fully realised. The constructive programme of the Congress aims at the achievement of national solidarity from various angles except art. We are, therefore, inclined to suggest that the programme can and should be extended in art which is a creative and unifying activity. The Congress has discovered the very root of the economic impoverishment of the people in the insidious disorganisation of the cottage-industries; but it has overlooked art which has the cottage as its centre and which has made not a negligible contribution to India's economic prosperity in the past.

Every activity which is productive is not necessarily creative. Architects, craftsmen and other artists who formed distinct professional communities were cottage-workers. Their work was predominently artistic and, therefore, creative. Apathy of the Government, mechanised industry and the tendency of slavish imitation in art have almost suppressed the creative genius of India. The achievement of communal unity and economic stability will be accelerated if incentive is given to creative work. We, therefore, suggest that whenever buildings for the purposes of Congress are to be constructed the survivors of the builders of ancient India who are struggling to exist should be invited to undertake the work and, thereby, be given opportunities for the exercise of their creative abilities and that other artists and craftsmen should likewise be assigned their respective roles and thus, be absorbed in the industrial movements sanctioned by the Congress. Village festivals with folk-music and dances will be found conducive to inter-communal fraternisation. The constructive programme to be comprehensive should embrace art which will re-emphasise unity and will facilitate economic and cultural regeneration of India.

Frankly Speaking

A Barometer

According to a British correspondent on the Italian front "two new factors have arisen on this frozen front to revive the old argument as to when, if ever, Kesselring might withdraw the German armies from Italy". These factors are a recent statement by Marshal Kesselring that his task is no more than to inflict the highest possible losses, and secondly the new Russian drive that must inevitably threaten to cut off his escape. The Russian drive is the real important factor. Kesselring will stay in Italy just as long as he and his High Command think that his forces are safe and that they are not urgently needed in Germany. Not long ago there was a report from Switzerland attributed to Fascist sources that Kesselring was preparing to evacuate Italy. Later Mr. Churchill too hinted at such a move as one of the possible alternatives. But all this has now been followed by a flat assertion by American and British reporters that Kesselring is showing no sign at all of retreating. The Italian front is very interesting to watch not so much because of the actual fighting there as because Field Marshal Kesselring's manoeuvres provide a barometer to the mind of the German High Command regarding the situation in the East and in the West.

Rundstedt's Efforts

Whatever the wisdom of the strategy now that he has virtually lost his Ardennes salient with, in recent days, grievous losses, von Rundstedt has been pressing his offensive in Alsace undeterred by the situation elsewhere on his front. And he has scored some successes too. The Seventh Army has been forced to make a withdrawal. But the point is this: it is a limited withdrawal to more favourable positions in the area east and north-east of Hagenau without yielding any large towns and it has nullified the German attempt to break through and take the Americans in the rear of the Maginot defences. But the Germans have been claiming big successes as if the Seventh Army had been decisively beaten and have also put out the capture of Hagenau. Exaggerated claims of victories in general terms have not been uncommon. But the Germans do not usually lie about specific places unless they are desperate. The false claim to Hagenau reflects their desperation. They must give something to the panic-stricken Germans as encouragement. But it cannot help.

Jap Difficulties

In his speeches to the Japanese Diet and people, General Koiso has been emphasising two urgent necessities. The Japs are short of many things needed to conduct a war and a war in such a vast area. But he expressed himself particularly concerned about shipping and aircraft. The fact that he mentioned two things in a situation which is noteworthy for the lack of so many is the measure of the grave position as regards shipping and aircraft. Koiso and his colleagues are rightly alarmed. Without shipping Japan cannot supply the front with fighting material and reinforcements, nor can see supply herself with raw materials and civilian necessities from her conquered "Empire". And without air protection nothing can move and no American offensive can be checked. This is even more true since disasters to the Jap Navy have rendered it practically impotent.

Situation Irretrievable

But the trouble is that no production drive can possibly catch up with the present strength of the Allies to say nothing of their rapidly growing might. And, in any case such a drive, feeble as it will be, is too late. The hammering that the Japs have been receiving has crippled them and brought the Americans too near for any fresh effort to save the situation. It is interesting to note that only during the last few days Admiral Halsay's naval aircraft and General Arnold's super-fortresses have ranged from Formosa to the Jap mainland destroying over 300 Japanese planes. It is a big blow calculated to intensify Koiso's anxieties. Moreover, General MacArthur's drive towards Manila has brought him to the cluster of air strips known as Clarke Field. It will be a big prize indeed, for the Americans will have the best air field in the Philippines from which to operate their great land-based air power. Once the Clarke Field is in service the Japs in the whole of the Philippines will be doomed. What is more the Americans will be supreme over the entire sea from the Philippines to the China coast sealing Japan off from her conquests in addition to bringing Formosa and Ryuku within easy and incessant striking distance. Japan can neither produce much nor can she effectively challenge the Americans. There is little more left for her than to defend herself with her crippled strength as best as she can against the growing and irresistible Allied offensive.

Reason And Custom

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Editor of the "Blitz", is reported to have urged Parsi youth to revolt against orthodoxy. The context shows that what he meant was that orthodoxy should be opposed whenever its lead is opposed to reason, though sanctioned by long custom. If so, such advice deserves to be seriously considered by the youth of all communities in India where the burden of custom is heavy and often crushes all dictates of reason. In all spheres of life reason alone is the best and ultimate guide. Ancient precepts and practices cannot be presumed to be right merely because they are ancient or are sanctioned by men supposed to be infallible. Nor can it be argued that a thing must necessarily be good because it has "withstood the ravages of time." A pernicious custom like child marriages may last and has lasted for centuries, not because it is good but only because the people concerned have not had the good sense, courage and strength to destroy it. A number of orthodox men are still opposing the Rao Committee's Draft Hindu Code mainly because some of its provisions run counter to "time-honoured" customs.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a man injures his eyesight looking out for No. 1.

* * *

No man's good intentions ever boosted him into the hero class.

* * *

About the only sure way to keep a secret is not to have a secret.

* * *

Many a man with a good scheme lacks the required nerve to push it through.

* * *

Being beautiful is an accomplishment that is difficult to accomplish.

* * *

After a woman has been married two years, she wonders how she could have believed the things her husband said during courtship.

EDITORS' CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The following programme for the fifth session of the A. I. N. E. C. has been arranged by Mr. S. C. Majumdar, General Secretary of the Reception Committee:—

January 26:—Standing Committee meeting at Great Eastern Hotel, at 11-30 a.m. 1-30 a.m., luncheon to Standing Committee members at Great Eastern Hotel (Host—Chairman, Reception Coommittee).

Standing Committee meeting at 2-30 p.m. The open session of the Conference will be held on January 27, at 11-30 a.m. at the Senate Hall.

1-30 p.m., luncheon to members of the Conference at the Senate Hall ground (Host—Chairman, Reception Committee).

2-30 p.m., Conference and Subjects Committee meeting. The session of the Conference will be held on January 28, at 11 a.m., at the Senate Hall. 1-30 p.m., Luncheon to Conference members at the Senate Hall round (Host—Chairman—Reception Committee). 2-30 p.m., Conference.

4 p.m., Standing Committee Meeting. —A. P.

League-Ministerialists Contest In Sind Bye-Election

KARACHI, Jan. 24.

The Bye-election to the Sind Assembly from the Tando Mohamed Khan Constituency in Hyderabad district is keenly contested by the Ministerialists and G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League.

Mr. Syed is reported to have reached an agreement with Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.A., and is enlisting support for Syed Kabul Mohamed Shah, a Prominent Muslim Leaguer. The Ministerialists are backing up Sardar Bahadur Mir Hussain Bux Khan Talpur, uncle of the Home Minister, Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur.

The polling will take place tomorrow. Sir Ghulam Hussain, and Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur, have already arrived at Tando Mohamed Khan.

Special police arrangements have been made to preserve public peace during the election.—A. P.

Continuance of the post of Land Improvement Officer (General) until February 28, 1946, has been approved by the Government of Bombay. Mr. D. E. Sothers, C.I.E., will continue to hold charge of the post.

INDIA AND FOREIGN CAPITAL

(Contributed)

The prospects for the revival of international investment after the hostilities may be said to be brighter now than at any time since the autocratic and restrictionist policies of the thirties were adopted. To-day the U.S.A. is more conscious of her responsibilities as the biggest creditor nation and more willing to lend and import. The World Capital Bank when it gets going, will considerably minimise the risks of private investment by making their bearing an international responsibility rather than that of the individual lender. Free flow of private capital from the capital satiated to the capital-hungry countries is to be fostered by the basic framework of the Bank project, which provides that private investment will meet the bulk of the requirements and that the Bank will lend only when it is not possible to raise such finance in reasonable terms through private channels.

American And British Offers

American businessmen are already taking a measure of the frontiers of foreign investment. A report on foreign trade, issued by the Washington National Planning Association, comprising leaders of industry and trade, fixes the targets of America's post-war exports and imports at 10 billion dollars and 8 billion dollars respectively, stresses the need for annual capital exports of the value of 3 billion dollars, and recommends the extension of the underwriting powers of the Export and Import Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, removal of restrictions on the making of foreign loans and the establishment of a Foreign Investment Commission to ensure effective overseas investment.

Further evidence of increased American willingness to lend abroad was afforded at the International Business Conference at New York, convened at the instance of United States businessmen. It was revealed that U.S. business men would be more interested in direct investment as participants, even with minority rights than in subscribing to foreign Government bonds.

It is not the U.S.A. alone which is keen on exporting capital. Despite the huge volume of external indebtedness which Britain has still left unsettled, her industrialists are looking forward to renew international lending. To what extent foreign investment by Britain will be possible together with an annual repayment of her external debt, remains a question still to be settled. However, her industrialists have come out with offers of financial and technical assistance to India on the basis of "equal partnership". Sir Firoz Khan Noon, a member of the Viceroy's Council, who spent some time in England as a member of the War Cabinet announced, as soon as he came back to India, British industrialists' desire for partnership on a fifty-fifty basis. The Indian Scientists' Mission has made contacts with British industrialists and already deals are said to be under negotiation for plastics, radio components, etc. and for the employment of technical personnel. Sir George Nelson, Chairman of the Federation of British Industries offered co-operation to India on behalf of some 12,000 firms.

Even Australia has been eager to help India in the provision of capital equipment. Sir Bertram Stevens, lately of the Eastern Group Supply Council, has repeatedly stressed the opportunities of Indo-Australian collaboration and recently invited a mission of Indian industrialists to visit Australia and make a first-hand study of the opportunities.

Historical Setting

What attitude will India take to these seemingly tempting offers of foreign assistance? The question cannot be correctly answered except in the light of the lesson of the record of foreign capital in India in the past —unhappily that record has not been such as to rouse much enthusiasm among her people for accepting foreign capital.

Owing to the political suzerainty of Britain, the influx of foreign capital from the early years of the East India Company's rule took on essentially the character of exploitation of a weak and dependent people. According to L. H. Jenks in his 'Migration' of British Capital upto 1875, under the company rule there was no large net import of capital into India from Britain, but only a reinvestment of India's own capital, laid hand on by the servants of the East India Company in forms such as pensions, booty, etc. Thus was created a class of persons in Britain who came to acquire plantation mortgages, rupee loans and shares in merchanting and banking establishments which constituted the foundation for the superstructure of India's debt built up in the second half of the nineteenth century.

When the governance of India was taken over from the company by the crown, India was saddled with a number of financial liabilities which were not hers. A committee of enquiry of the Indian National Congress which went into the question has given details in its report of how the debts of the East India Company, the costs of non-Indian wars, the pensions of English Lords and other unfair charges were charged to the Indian exchequer to swell her indebtedness.

It was, however, in the second half of the 19th Century that British capital was also invested in railways, irrigation works and the other so-called productive works. The loans were often made at higher rates than those that prevailed on the continent of Europe at the time and they carried no risk, but the guarantee of a fixed rate of interest by the Government of India. The net result of all this was that the India Government was burdened with a heavy load of debt, the payment of whose interest necessitated the imposition of crushing taxation on the peasant, while the so-called productive works like the railways, hardly yielded any return, but entailed recurring raids on the slender revenues of the Government. Meanwhile, the country did not experience any primary, secondary and tertiary repercussions on employment, which would normally have come in the wake of foreign capital investment, because the so-called capital imports consisted only in the import of railway materials from England and not in the building up of secondary or other industries. With the opening up of the country to world commerce through the railways and the export of raw materials and import of manufactured goods with the decline of cottage industries and the consequent pressure on land, accentuated by a growing population,—and with all this unrelieved by economic growth, but positively worsened by the 'laissez faire' and free trade policy which held the field,—the annual inexorable 'home' charges became the principal pre-occupation of the Government. And all else, including the relief of famine or the lifting of the depression, became unimportant. Foreign capital thus became the symbol of foreign economic domination, to be got rid of as early as possible.

Official Enquiries

The Fiscal Commission: Positive and clean expression of opinion on the desirability of employing foreign capital was first made, with the exception of individual writers before, by the Indian Fiscal Commission and the External Capital Committee, both of them appointed by Government, but with some non-official representatives.

The Fiscal Commission which recommended the policy of "discriminating" protection under which industrialization has proceeded in the last two decades, was so completely obsessed with the desirability of Indian importing foreign capital as the aid to rapid industrialization that it was against any restrictions being placed on foreign enterprises, even if they grew behind the tariff wall and frustrated the policy of protection. The Commission recognised the justification for imposing certain conditions on foreign enterprises only in the case of specific financial aid by Government such as bounties, and not in the case of tariff protection. But the dissenting minute of the minority which included the president and four non-official members, gave the view that there was no distinction "between Government granting subsidies or bounties out of money collected by them by way of taxation and allowing an industry to tax the people directly by means of higher prices resulting from protective duties. The Minority recommended that with reference to manufacturing industries in India, the following conditions should be imposed on foreign enterprises:

(1) Such companies should be incorporated and registered in India in rupee capital.

(2) There should be a reasonable proportion of Indian Directors on the Board.

(3) Reasonable facilities should be offered for the training of Indian apprentices.

The External Capital Committee

The External Capital Committee of 1925 was of the opinion that where the concession was in the nature of a protective tariff, imposition of conditions was not feasible, but in the case of bounties and such definite concessions, it endorsed the recommendations of the Minority of the Fiscal Commission. In the case of wasting assets such as mineral resources, the committee prescribed no definite rules, but laid down that "such concessions should only be granted to external capitalists when it is clearly in the national interest that they should be developed."

"India Limiteds"

In the last two decades, external borrowings of the Government of India have not been important, as, undoubtedly they were in the 19th century and before 1914. But at the same time the influx of foreign capital, particularly in the protected industries, has been very marked. To benefit by the policy of protection foreign companies have established themselves in India and very often they are registered in India, but they are really foreign in ownership management and control. Commanding superior financial resources, technical personnel and research results of their parent concerns at home, these foreign companies have been able to stifle Indian enterprise and deprive the country of the benefits of industrialization. Matches, chemicals, boots and shoes rubber, soap, cigarettes are some of the obvious examples while in sugar, paper and other protected industries foreign share is said to be substantial. These developments point to the conclusion that even the registration of companies in India will be only of dubious efficacy. The present position in respect of foreign capital in India is this: the greater part of the external debt of the Government of India has been repaid in the course of the last five years, but foreign commercial investments, of private ownership, mainly by Britishers, are still there and they may be estimated at £250 to £300 millions.

The 'Safeguards' And Cripps' Assurance

While national opinion has been incessantly demanding that undesirable foreign economic penetration should be checked the so-called "Safeguards" against commercial "discrimination" were included in the Government of India Act, 1935. These so-called safeguards, by far the most obnoxious among the fiscal provisions of the Act, deprive the country of all powers of regulation of foreign, especially British, concerns in national interest and invest the Governor-General with wide discretionary powers. They in effect discriminate in favour of British, and against Indian enterprise. The provision that Indian concerns in Britain can enjoy reciprocal advantages and freedom from discrimination is an empty one and a mockery of India's helplessness. When India cannot enforce her rights in her own home, how can she get any rights abroad?

There is, however, one important recent official pronouncement to which attention should be drawn. Sir Stafford Cripps during his momentous mission to India in the summer of 1942 gave an assurance on behalf of His Majesty's Government that no special protection for British commercial interests or capital in India would be given by the constitution. This assurance was confirmed by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons and the Under Secretary of State in the Lords in July 1942 in the following words:—

"A guarantee of special protection for British Commercial interests in India would not be a condition for the acceptance of whatever constitution Indians might evolve."

It may therefore be safely assumed that in any political settlement between British and India, whenever it is made, there will be no special protection for British commercial interests in India. On the Indian side, at any rate, there can hardly be an agreement to conditions which entail an infraction of the sovereignty of her people, although it by no means follows that she will not adopt a policy of non-discrimination as between one country and another in the enforcement of such restrictions on foreign enterprises as she deems necessary for national welfare.

Outlook For Future

Viewed against this background, the outlook for the flow of foreign capital and enterprise into India in the future can only be regarded as extremely uncertain, if not actually unfavourable. It will be determined finally by the pull of political and economic forces especially now and in the immediate post-war years.

From the purely economic point of view, India has long passed the stage when foreign capital was indispensable for her economic developments. The findings of official committees of twenty years back are today sadly out of date, if they were at all valid even in the 1930's when abundant domestic capital was available. The 5 years' mobilisation for war has created a volume of investible funds which would stagger men with pre-1914 or even pre-1939 notions of India's potential. The sterling accumulation of over Rs. 1,000 crores represent essential external finance for the country's capital intensification. Barring a heroic rate of development which would compress the progress of generations within the fraction of a life-time, the India's resources should be adequate to meet any reasonably ambitious planning programme which might be envisaged in the immediate future. Although India may not stand in need of foreign 'financial' assistance, she would very badly be dependent on external technical personnel and machinery for many years to come. But then the experts will be her servants and the capital equipment will create no foreign claims to control.

How far will the actualities of the post-war future tend to deviate from the economic ideal set out above will depend, inevitably on political forces. In fact the consequences might be visualised on alternative assumptions as to the political future of the country. If the political deadlock between India and Britain is not resolved early, the rate of economic development will decidedly be much slower than would be the case under a dynamic Government which enjoyed the people's active co-operation, whatever be the rate which the present Government contemplate and however high it might appear in relation to our ageleng economic stagnation. With a slower pace of progress, the necessity for foreign financial assistance will be smaller. Whatever technical and financial assistance is accepted from external sources, it would be safe to state that under the present political dispensation, with Empire preference and such other devices, it will be mainly from Britain the United States of America, and other aspiring helpers should look elsewhere for sources of help.

On the assumption that the political settlement will soon be made and a people's Government will take charge of economic planning, however, the opportunities for constructive collaboration with all foreign nations would be incomparably wider. In the first place, the rate of development will be much higher. In the second place, the very assurance of ability to protect national interests which comes from political freedom would make the people more favourably disposed towards foreign offers. In the third place, the present discriminations in favour of capital from one particular country as against another inherent in the political setup will disappear and non-discrimination will become the rule. The conclusion cannot be shirked that the chance of India's constructive co-operation with the rest of the world in the economic field will increase precisely as her national energies are liberated from political fetters.

SIMLA SNOW

(From A Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

Simla has been in the grip of snow and coldwave since New Year's day when it witnessed the first snowfall followed by two more on Jan. 4 and 5. It started snowing again on Jan. 8, accompanied by a high wind, continuing till Jan. 11 when it assumed the proportions of a blizzard that entirely blotted out every vestige of the hills around. That day it proved the 6 ft. heaviest snowfall within the last forty years. The snow generally reached the waist, while the snowdrifts were 10-20 ft. deep. It measured about 8 ft. in Sanjauli, 10 ft. on the Jakko hill and in Mashobra and Kufri 12 ft. The depth considerably varied from place to place because of the high wind. This snowfall covered a very wide range extending down not only to Kalka but also to a place beyond that called Surajpura. It seemed impossible to venture out as it meant fording a white sea. Even the roads were deserted. Yet the journalist somehow managed to be busy with his camera and notes.

* * *

Very thick snow half blocked the doors, threatening to cover them up completely and bring down houses with the over-burdened roofs if it continued to snow one day more with the same fury. The people shuddered at the thought. Under the weight of snow a number of buildings cracked and crashed. A portion of the Army Press fell down but it was promptly attended to by Dr. Mohd. Yasin. The roof of Royal Hotel collapsed. The Railway Goods Shed and Platform Shed came down. Many houses in Sanjauli and Mashobra were abandoned. It was worse in Kufri. Much to the inconvenience of the public, water pipes were damaged and telephones and telegraphs affected. There was an acute coal shortage and milk was scarce.

The terrible formation of snowdrifts aptly resembled the scenes in a desert where heaps of sand are instantly despatched from one place to another by the furiously raging hot wind. In the suburbs, several belated and benighted wayfarers and passers-by were drowned in snowdrifts or buried alive by the whirlwinds of snow. In this way two post-carriers are said to have lost their lives. The steep paths and lanes were dreaded, for, once the feet sank in the snowdrift, it was extremely difficult for one to get out of it.

* * *

The snow collected on buildings, trees, plants and other objects white-painted grotesque figures. The benches on the public roads and terraces which are a boon to the people turned into snowy graves. Some slender turrets when covered with snow were standing demons. The fully exposed letter box on the roadside was surmounted by a gigantic fez, cartooning the head of a Cossack. In a garden, one could trace, on the branches of trees and plants, the caricatures of animals, beasts, brutes and birds.

The snow-plastered monkeys on the Jakko hill looked like so many cubs of white bears pitifully chattering and fleeing for life. They, however, succeeded in occupying the adjoining bungalows and were, later, seen eating snow like fruit. The birds took shelter under the projections of rocks and cliffs.

* * *

Some of the visitors to Simla who were greatly alarmed decided to leave on Jan. 11 only to be disappointed owing to the breakdown of railway service, the lines having disappeared under waist-deep snow. From Jan. 10 to 15, there were no trains running between Simla and Kalka as the snow on the railway lines had to be cleared away by means of snowplough engines. The motor transport had closed indefinitely on Jan. 4. Consequently the present Simla Letter was delayed. During this period the passengers coming up to Simla were stranded at Kalka to suffer hardships and privations.

There is also a bright side to the picture which it is human nature to lose sight of under gloomy circumstances. Fortunately the blizzard on Jan. 11 cleared off at midnight. Next morning the transcendental sun threw a mantle of crowning glory over the Imperial hill station. The snow-clad hills, standing out in relief, with the sun-bathed majestic Viceregal Lodge and magnificent buildings, presented the scene of a fairyland in a striking contrast to the previous appearance which fell into oblivion. Both in morning and evening, the hills, far and near, wearing variegated hoods, impressed on the sky their bold outlines in bright bluish tints. The weather was calm and fair. Such a pure and refreshing atmosphere, such a bracing climate and such healthy surroundings are the elixir of life.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

A Press Note says:

"The economic advisers All-India index of wholesale price of food articles (base: last week of August 1939-100) worked out to 235.6 for the week ended January 6, 1945 as compared with 234.7 for the previous week. Between the two weeks cereals remained stationary while pulses and other food articles advanced by four points and one point respectively."

—A. P.

* * *

Moving a resolution at the I. U. Congress, Mr. B. T. Randive, says the report, "felt that only leaders like Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru could unite the people of the country..."

Think again, Comrade!

* * *

Addressing a gathering of Bombay Doctors, the Russian Professor Boris Ognev is reported to have said that prompt medical attention was the order of the day in Russia.

In India, however we don't have orders of the day. We do better.

We have Ordinances to which medical attention and such minor things are irrelevant. We aspire to the—er—higher life. Long live British trusteeship.

* * *

Presiding at the Bombay Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference Maulana Mahomed Tyab, Chancellor of the Deoband University, said: "Slavery is the worst disease: Islam teaches us to live free and independent: we must make earnest efforts to gain independence."

Mr. Jinnah, the Qaid-e-Azam, who neither attended the session, nor seems to have sent any message, should, however, now issue a statement correcting possible misunderstandings as regards Maulana Tyab's observations.

* * *

The Ulema, not content with pronouncing on Independence, passed, we notice, a resolution on Palestine too.

They are, we fear, going too far. They really mustn't. They must keep their hands off Muslim affairs, which, it is the sole, authoritative right of the All-India Muslim League to deal with or—ignore.

* * *

The Orient Press reports that Mr. G. M. Syed remains uninterned not because there were no orders for his internment but because they have not been served.

Whether true or not, we agree with Mr. Jinnah and we demand that such reports had better not be circularised by Congress News Agencies like Orient Press.

Eh? The Orient Press? Of course it is a Congress Agency—for the purposes of this denunciation.

* * *

Yugo-Slavs, wherever they are, have sharply resented King Peter's royal orders dismissing Doctor Subasic.

We are not surprised; but we do regret the revolt against the King.

Not withstanding that the people of Yugo-Slavia are on the other side King Peter should in the wider interests of the country and so on, promulgate a -Defence of Yugo-Slavia Regulations complete with orders, rules, punishment etc.

Or, perhaps because of

* * *

In a message to Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mountbatten says re: the opening of the land route to China: "The first part of the orders I received at Quebec has been carried".

Splendid. Congratulations.

By the way, we hope the second part will be carried out a little more speedily.

* * *

"Here's half a crown, waiter. I want you to—"

"Reserve a table, sir?"

"No. I'll drop in here with a lady in ten minutes. Tell her the tables are all engaged."

COCHIN, Jan. 23: The Cochin Legislative Council has passed the First Reading of a non-official bill for the abolition of the dowry system in Cochin State. The bill will now be circulated to elicit public opinion.—A. P.

SON OF LATE EX-MINISTER TO READ 'INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE'

Five Ahmedabad Congressmen Give Notice To District Magistrate

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

Mr. Percy Vakil, son of the late Sir Rustam Vakil, an ex-Minister of the Bombay Government, and four other local Congressmen have given notice to the District Magistrate that they will read the Independence Pledge publicly on the morning of January 26 in observance of the "Independence Day"

EX-PREMIER TO READ INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE AT KHAR.

On Friday, January 26, at 6 a.m., the Khar residents will hoist National Flags on house tops; at 8-30 a.m. there will be Flag Salutation and Pledge Reading by Mr. B. G. Kher at 9-15 a.m. general sale of National Flags and enrolment of Congress members for the rest of the day; at 7 p.m. Pledge Reading at Jawahar Nagar, Kher Wadi and Harijan Vas; at 9 p.m. Mass Spinning at the Laxminagar Hall.

The following further programme for 'Independence Day' (January 26) is announced by Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:

There will be Flag Salutation precisely at 9 a.m. at the Sikka Nagar Open Grounds, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Smt. Sarojini Naidu will perform the ceremony. After the formal Flag Salutation ceremony, Mrs. Naidu will read the Pledge in Hindustani, Shri Nagindas T. Master will read it in Gujarati, Shri S. K. Patil will read it in Marathi, Shri Abid Ali Jafferbhoy will read it in Urdu and Shri Joachim Alva will read it in English. The Pledge will be solemnly taken by the gathering.

There will be a National Sammelan (gathering) at 6 p.m. at the Shri Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Road. The Sammelan will be organised by students and Smt. Sarojini Naidu and other leaders will address it.

The other items of the programme will be gone through as previously announced. Citizens are earnestly requested to fully participate in all the items of the programme in their usual large numbers. The Congress Sevikas and the volunteers will move round the City selling Tri-colour Flags and enrolling Congress members.

PROGRAMME IN TARDEO & KHETWADI

The following programme is fixed up under the joint auspices of Tardeo and Khetwadi Taluka Congress Samitees:—

9 a.m.—(1) Sjt. S. G. Songaonkar will hoist National Flag and Sjt. V. M. Kande, Chairman of the Tardeo Taluka Congress Samitee will read Independence Pledge at Shri Ram Nivas, Frere Bridge Low Level, Grant Road. (2) Smt Lilavati Munshi will hoist National Flag and Sjt. R. K. Hardikar, Chairman of the Khetwadi Taluka Congress Samitee will read Independence Pledge at Topiwala Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

9-45 a.m.—Visit to Harijan Locality at Anesley Road.

10-30 a.m.—Joining Mass Spinning Programme organised by the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

12 noon.—Joining Harijan Programme organised by "F" Ward District Congress Committee.

1-30 p.m.—Kareegriha Bhojan (Jail Dinner) of Samitee Members.

3 p.m.—Inauguration of Spinning Class at Shri Ram Nivas, Frere Bridge Low Level, Grant Road.

5 p.m.—Inauguration of Congress Workers' Study Class by Sjt. S. K. Patil at Bori's Chawl, Grant Road.

6 p.m.—Joining the Sammelan organised by the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

Volunteers will distribute Tri-colour Flags throughout the day.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAMME IN 'G' WARD

FLAG SALUTATION AT 9 A.M.: Will be held at the following 6 Talukas of "G" Ward. (Dadar):

Love Gove Raju Manaji Chawl Sun Mill Road. (Lower Parel). K. M. Bhojipura will preside. Lower Parel. Talcharkarwadi (Delisle Road). R. N. Savant, will preside. Worli. Koliwada. V. B. Worlikar, will preside. Prabhadevi. Irani Chawl Saitan Chowki. J. S. Sharma, will preside. Dadar. Om Samarth Bharat Vyayam Mandir. (Tilak Road, Dadar.) Sjt. J. S. Patel will preside and Mahim. Pratap Vyayam Shala Lady Harding Road Matunga. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwardadas will preside.

"G" WARD PROGRAMME

1. Flag Salutation in all (6) Talukas of "G" Ward at 9 a.m.

2. Enrollment of Congress membership in all Talukas of the Ward (150 volunteers will go round enrolling members).

3. Selling of buttons.

4. Spinning at Taluka Committee's Office at noon from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

5. Mass spinning at 7 p.m. (Vanmali Hall) and 6. Harijan Sammelan with Congress workers at 8 p.m. (Vanmali Hall).

F WARD PROGRAMME.

'F' Ward District Congress Committee Independence Day programme.

Flag Salutations at 9 a.m.

1 F Ward D.C.C. at Krishna Nagar, Parel (Jethabhai Mansion); 2 Lalbaug T.C.C. at Kaddodi Chawl near Chinchpokli Bridge, Opp: Maruti Temple; 3 Parel T.C.C. at Vishwas Niwas, King Edward Road, Parel, Poibavdi; 4 Naigaum T.C.C. at Soonawala Building, Vincent Road; 5 Sewri T.C.C. at Virchand Niwas Compound, Sewri Naka; 6 Matunga T.C.C. at Poona Wadi, Vincent Road, Dadar; and 7 Sion T.C.C. at Jain Boarding House, Shradhanand Road, Kings Circle.

Mass Slums Cleaning: (10-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.) at Dharavi

Visit to Harijan Localities: 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Sea Bath with Harijan children: 1 p.m. at Dadar Sea Face; Kumar Kumarika Summelan: 11 a.m. to 12 noon at 69A Lalbaug New Market. Bombay 12: Inter-Communal Sammelan: 8 p.m. at Mr. J. C. Maitra's place, Vasant Vihar, Dadar, Opp: Tram Depot; Harijan Non-Harijan Ladies' Sammelan: 3 to 4-30 p.m. at Kapole Nivas, Matunga; Gumasta Sammelan: 10 a.m. at Saraswati High School (Narayan Ashram) Lalbaug; Vyayamshala Instructors' Sammelan: 8 p.m. at Parel High School, near Nare Park; Mass Spinning: 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. at South Indian Associations Pioneer School, near Saraswat Colony; Harijan Non-Harijan Sammelan: 8 p.m. at Sewri Labour Camp; Selling of Congress Literature 'Amchee Congress' (Marathi); Kamgar Sammelan: 8 p.m. at Surendra Mansion, Opp. Parel Workshop.

CORPORATORS' OBSERVANCE

Sjt. B. K. Sawant, General Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party has issued the following statement to the Press regarding the observance of the Independence Day by the Party.

All the members of the Party will attend the Flag Salutation at Sicca Nagar at 9 a.m., where they will take the pledge. Then during the course of the day there will be 'Cleaner City Drive' under the auspices of the Party. The members of the Party will also take part in the different items of the programme in their respective Wards.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIANS' PROGRAMME

The Nationalist Christian Party appeals to all Indian Christians in general and members of the Party in particular to observe the Independence Day in a fitting manner. Members of the Party are urged to attend the meeting that is being held jointly with members of other bodies at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, on January 26th at 6-30 p.m.

LAHORE.—Orders under Section 144, Cr. P. C. have been promulgated by the District Magistrate of Lahore prohibiting all meetings, processions, flag-hoisting and demonstrations such as 'prabhat pheris' in connection with the celebration of Independence Day and promotion of Congress propaganda by all persons for the week-ending January 29.—U.P.

BAN ON CELEBRATIONS IN MALABAR

CALICUT.—The District Superintendent of Police, Malabar, passed orders yesterday prohibiting the holding of meetings and taking out of any procession, in connection with the Independence Day celebrations from Jan. 25 to Jan. 29 throughout Malabar.

CHITTOOR BAN ON MEETINGS

CHITTOOR, Jan. 24.—The District Magistrate, Chittoor, has banned public meetings, processions and activities in furtherance of the Independence Day celebrations in the District. A.P.

JUBBULPORE BAN ON "INDEPENDENCE DAY"

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 23.—The District Magistrate, Jubbulpore, has issued order under D.I.R. 56 prohibiting people from participating or holding public meetings, assemblies or processions within Jubbulpore District on January 26 in connection with "Independence Day" celebrations.

This order in the District Magistrate's words is issued "For the purpose of securing public safety and maintaining public order".

Copies of the order were served on prominent local Congress and Student Federation workers and the text made publicly known by beat of drum.

TRICHINOPOLY BAN

TRICHINOPOLY.—The District Magistrate of Trichinopoly has issued an order which will be in force for seven days from January 24, prohibiting processions and meetings of the Congress and affiliated bodies in celebration of the "Independence Day."—U.P.

PLEDGE FOR STUDENTS

Mr. Satyapal Dang, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, in the course of an appeal to all students in connection with the Independence Day, says:

"Whatever be the differences among students, all agree that there is no going forward towards freedom unless we can win our leaders back. The AISF therefore appeals to all parallel organisations for united students' rallies on Independence Day on the basis of the following pledge which offers the broadest platform for united celebrations of this Independence Day by students:—

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people to have freedom and enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessaries of life so that they may have full opportunities of growth.

"On this anniversary of the Independence Day, we reiterate these words.....

"We pay our homage to the generations of martyrs and pledge our all to liberate our country. We pledge to do all in our power to render maximum relief to the people of famine and epidemic stricken areas and undertake other constructive programmes of patriotic service.

"We pledge to do all in our power to unite all students behind a common patriotic policy.

"We pledge to do all in our power to win the support of every section of our people for the release of the Congress leaders so that they can lead the nation in the fight against famine and epidemics, build unity of all patriotic parties in the country and win freedom for our motherland.

"Fearlessly, in the name of our martyrs, we dedicate ourselves to these patriotic tasks on this Independence Day."

NO DEFIANCE, SAYS TANDON

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, President, Representative Assembly of U.P. Congressmen has issued the following statement with regard to the observance of the Independence Day: "I wish to draw the attention of workers of our Province to the statement of Mahatma Gandhi in which he has said that there should be no mass gathering or procession on that day. I advice where the D.I.R. 56 is in force, flag salutation in the morning and taking of the pledge in the evening should be arranged in small groups in private places and in no case should defiance of any Government Order be contemplated."

It is learnt that Mr. Tandon saw the District Magistrate at the latter's request in connection with the Independence Day celebrations. It is understood that the District Magistrate communicated to Mr. Tandon the views of the U.P. Government on the subject. Mr. Tandon issued the statement after the interview took place.—United Press.

Calcutta Corporation To Observe Independence Day

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The Calcutta Corporation authorised its Chief Executive Officer today to observe the Independence Day on January 26 in the same manner as in previous years. The motion authorising the C.E.O. to observe the day which was given notice of by 16 Councillors was opposed by the Muslim League, the European group and nominated members. The Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and two Independent Muslim members supported the motion. 31 voted for the motion and 26 against.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.—The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued an order under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting the holding of any public meeting of more than ten persons in any part of the Delhi urban area from midnight on the 25th/26th January, 1945, to midnight on the 26/27th, January, 1945, other than a public meeting for the holding of which permission may have been given in writing by the District Magistrate of Delhi.

The order will not apply to any meeting formed in connection with a wedding, funeral or other 'bona fide' domestic ceremony.—A.P.

MADURA, Jan. 23: The Deputy Superintendent of police has banned public meetings and processions in connection with the Independence Day celebrations.—A. P.

"A FAMILY QUARREL"

Mr. H. C. Ho On Differences Between Chinese Central Govt. And Communists

Mr. H. C. Ho, Associate Director, Chinese Ministry of Information, Calcutta, addressed a gathering of press representatives arranged by the Consul for China at the Chung Hua Chinese Restaurant, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Mr. Ho stated that before the war, no one could have dreamt of a Central Government with its offices and army and that generals in provinces which before the war were only nominally under the control of the Central Government or were in opposition to it, were either active commanders in the field or now held high ranking civil and military positions.

He deprecated criticism of political situation of a country by press correspondents without a knowledge of its past.

Mr. Ho declared that it was incorrect to say that Communists did 70 per cent of the fighting in China. He said that the Communists had not observed in the letter and spirit the agreement arrived at between them and the Central Government. The war was being fought for democracy and liberty, and China would never be satisfied with a change from Japanese domination to a Communist totalitarianism.

Mr. Ho described the differences between the Chinese Central Government and the Communists as a family quarrel and said "outsiders must step aside".

Mr. Li-Chin, Consul for China, said the Chinese appreciated the assistance India had been giving her in her struggle against Japan.

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DETENU DIES IN JAIL

BAREILLY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Baburam, a Congress detenu from the Etawah district lodged in the Bareilly Central Prison since August 1942, died of heart failure in Jail.

The body was handed over to Congressmen of Bareilly who cremated it on the bank of the Ganges with due ceremony.—United Press.

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Jap Ships Forced To Quit Chinese Coastal Ports

CHUNGKING, Jan. 24: The Japanese sea supply route between Japan proper and the South Seas has virtually been disrupted as a result of the growing Allied air supremacy over the south-eastern China coast, cables Reuters' special correspondent.

Reports from occupied China say that repeated American bombings have caused Japanese surface craft to evacuate ports of the China coast.

CONVOYS FOR CHINA.

Already convoys from India are reported by the Chinese to have crossed overland into China by a short cut trail from Myitkyina through Tengchung to Lungling on the main Burma Road. The main road has virtually been reopened with the recapture by the Chinese of the last remaining ten-mile gap near the border town of Wanting. Big convoys loaded with vital war supplies for Chinese armies and American air forces are standing by until pockets of Japanese snipers have been liquidated. They will carry "several times" the amount of cargo up over the old Burma Road which at its peak reached 15,000 tons monthly.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR Jan. 24.

According to Gandhiji's suggestion Bhavnagar Praja Parishad celebrate Independence Day (on 26th). A constructive programme including mass spinning, talk with students, labourers and women, have been arranged, and programme will begin after hoisting the national flag.

The Government of India have cancelled their notifications declaring Yugoslavia and the mainland of Greece a senemy territories, says a Press "communique". Monaco has also ceased to be enemy territory.

E. Prussia In Danger Of Being Isolated

REDS SWEEPING FORWARD, 20 MILES FROM BALTIC COAST

MOSCOW, January 23.

Marshal Rokossovsky has now only 20 miles to go to reach the sea and completely cut off East Prussia by land from the rest of Germany.

Russians have captured Bromberg. Poznan fortress city and ancient seat of kings of Poland, is under direct threat of frontal attack from central and southern sectors of Zhukov's 50-mile bulge.

A Swedish newspaper reported that the Red Army is already in Poznan and that street battles going on there. Zhukov's latest tanks sweeps have brought him within 35 miles of Prussian border. Marshal Stalin announced capture of Ortelsburg, Freystatdt, Saalfeld, Mohrungen, Wilenberg also Wehlau, and Labiau.

The River Oder, has been reached in Breslau area.

The White Russian front army continuing their offensive today fought their way into and captured the East Prussian towns of Ortelsburg Freystadt, Saalfeld, Mohrungen and Willenberg, important communications centres and strong points in German defences."

Ortelsburg is about 25 miles south-east of Allenstein, captured last night, and on the main road and railway from Warsaw to Koenigsberg. The town is on the east of the Masurian lakes area, the scene of the Tannenberg battle across which Marshal Rokossovsky has so far been making his main advance.

The capture of Ortelsburg suggests that Marshal Rokossovsky is broadening his front to the east possibly with the eventual intention of an alignment with General Cherniakovsky to the north-east.

Saalfeld, about 20 miles north-west of Osterode captured last night, is only 20 miles due south of the Baltic port of Elding.

Marshal Rokossovsky has now only 20 miles to go to reach the sea and completely cut off East Prussia by land from the rest of Germany.

Mohrungen farther east is about 27 miles north-west of Allenstein and about 25 miles from Elding. Freystadt is about 12 miles west of Deutsh Eylau captured last night and is close to Hindenburg's family estate of Neudeck.

Willenberg is about eight miles inside the southern border of East Prussia and 13 miles south of Ortelsburg on the main road north to Koenigsberg.

The Soviet communique after reporting the capture of various places said: "South-west of Budapest our troops repelled strong attacks by German infantry and tanks. After bitter fighting our troops captured the town of Szekesfehrvar.

Yesterday on all fronts our troops destroyed or disabled 56 German tanks, 30 of which were disabled or destroyed.

TENDULKAR MUST BE RELEASED

Editors' Conference Move

HUBLI, Jan. 24: Mr. H. R. Mohray, Editor of the "Samyukta Karnataka", has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference at Calcutta protesting against the continued detention of Dr. A. G. Tendulkar, editor of the "Varta", a Marathi weekly of Belgaum since 1940 for the publication of certain articles in the weekly and urging his immediate release or the institution of a judicial inquiry of his case.

The resolution adds that a committee consisting of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir Francis Low, Mr. K. Srinivasan (Commerce), Mr. J. S. Karandikar and Mr. H. R. Mohray be appointed to represent the matter to the Bombay Government and secure justice for Dr. Tendulkar.—United Press.

Calcutta Civic Reception For Brelvi

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The Corporation unanimously decided to accord a civic reception to the President of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference, Mr. S. A. Brelvi.—A. P.

YARN MARKET FIRM.

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain very firm and active during the whole past fortnight. Prices have improved further on account of the continued scarcity of supplies not only in fine counts but also in medium and coarse counts for reasons which are quite unknown, and cannot be ascertained. It is very strange that even in counts like two's to twenty's where generally the scarcity is not much in evidence have been regularly quoted at high premium, not to talk of medium and fine counts which have been transacted in the market as a very high premium. As a matter of fact for reasons unknown to the trade very serious scarcity is found in the local market in almost all counts of yarn and high premiums are being demanded and paid by the needy buyers particularly by the handloom and power-loom weavers. Reports from up-country markets are also disquieting and from every province and district heavy scarcity of yarns is continuously reported throughout the whole fortnight. It is almost difficult to understand as to how such artificial scarcity has come into being and still more difficult to find the ways and means to remove this artificial scarcity and to bring the whole trade to a normality. It is no wonder that not only the handloom weavers but even the power-loom factories have been suffering a great deal on account of such a great scarcity of yarns as a result of which they have been compelled to pay heavy premiums if they want to run their looms. At the same time the power-loom factories have got to make sales of their cloth at controlled prices with the result that it will be almost difficult if not impossible for them to work their looms for any length of time at such continued heavy losses. It is however a matter of great satisfaction that some sort of Yarn distribution scheme is being worked out by the Textile Commissioner and is likely to be placed before the Textile Control Board which is shortly holding its meeting in Bombay. So far the scheme is not known to the public but naturally everybody is eagerly looking forward to see that the scheme worked out by the Textile authorities will prove satisfactory and practicable.

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2,50,00,000—(Two crores fifty lakhs only) of three months' Government of Assam Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 24th January, 1945. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,40,00,000—(Rupees three crores forty lakhs only).

Tenders at Rs 99-13-6 were allotted approximately 96 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,50,00,000 (Rupees two crores fifty lakhs only), the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-10-0 per cent per annum.

INCREASE OF TWO CRORES IN NOTE CIRCULATION.

The weekly statement of the Reserve Bank for the week ending 19th inst., shows Rs. 1032,34,58,000 in note circulation against Rs. 1030,13,24,000 in the previous week. Details are as as under.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

Notes held in the Banking Department Rs 8,80,41,000; Notes in circulation Rs. 1032,34,58,000; Total Notes issued Rs. 1041,14,99,000; Total Liabilities Rs. 1041,14,99,000.

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 93.238 per cent.

ASSETS

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—

(a) Held in India Rs. 44,41,43,000;
(b) Held outside India nil
Sterling Securities Rs. 926,32,89,000;
Total of A Rs. 970,74,32, 000; B. Rupee Coin Rs. 12,56,68,000; Government of India Rupee Securities Rs. 57,83,99,000;
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper nil.
Total Assets Rs. 1041,14,99,000.

Charkha & Khadi, Integral Part Of Constructive Programme

Pledge For Popularisation Of Village Industries Also On Independence Day

The following statement has been issued by Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., on behalf of the Khadi and Village Industries Committee of the Congress:

Along with the "Independence Pledge" which the people will take on 26th January has been circulated another brief declaration about two aspects of the constructive programme, namely, the exclusive use of Khadi and the popularisation of the products of other village industries. It is not for the first time, during the observance of the Independence Day that these items of the constructive programme have been accorded a prominent place in the task to which the people are asked to devote themselves. In the Independence Pledge drafted by Mahatma Gandhi in 1941 much emphasis was laid on Khadi and Village industries. In the words of the Pledge for 1941:

"Charkha and Khadi are an integral part of our constructive programme for the reconstruction of the 7,00,000 villages of India and for the removal of the grinding poverty of the masses. We shall, therefore, spin regularly, use for our personal requirements nothing but Khadi, and, so far as possible, products of village handicrafts only and endeavour to make others do likewise."

Explaining the message of the National Week later in the same year Mahatma Gandhi observed:

"Khadi and other village industries have always played a prominent part in the programme; for, all, young and old men and women, can take part in it and the work can be measured in arithmetical terms".

The extension of the use of Khadi and other village products thus represents the yard stick with which we can gauge the progress that the message of the non-violent revolution in the economic field has made among all sections of the population.

It is true that owing to the operation of repressive measures in some provinces and the difficulties of transport the stocks of Khadi have declined. Nevertheless, for the usual daily requirements Khadi of the ordinary varieties is always available. But to qualify oneself for priority for the stocks of Khadi it is urged that spinning should become a universal habit. Wartime controls over the movement of foodgrains and the introduction of rationing have, no doubt, affected the supply of articles of daily use like handpounded rice and hand-ground whole wheat flour. But those of the shops holding a certificate of the All-India Village Industries Association which have made arrangements through it for the supply of hand-pounded rice are able to register customers for the sale of hand-pounded rice in place of the milled rice available usually. They can also arrange for the hand-grinding of flour for those who register their cards for the supply of wheat. The supply of other articles such as ghani pressed oil, hand-made paper, approved varieties of leather goods, hand-manufactured soap and the like, fortunately, are available as in normal times. There should thus be no reason for anyone to hesitate in accepting this part of the constructive programme for the year that, in the present abnormal conditions, he will not be able to carry it out.

"KNOWLEDGE IS DEBT AND MUST BE PAID BY SPREADING IT"

Sarojini Naidu Inaugurates City "Literacy Campaign Week"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu inaugurated the "Literacy Campaign Week" this evening at St. Xavier's High School Hall.

Mr. B. G. Kher, in his introductory remarks, gave the beginning of the literacy movement started five and a half years ago. During that period 75,000 people had been made literate and about 6,000 people were being admitted at every session.

Prof. P. A. Wadia, while expressing sympathy for the movement, asked if reading and writing would solve the problems of life. Education, he said, was the growth of personality; it began at birth and ended with death.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie said that though some of the founders of religions and some great emperors were illiterate, still, for the growth of intellectual life and for the progress of culture in modern times, literacy is the foundation.

Mrs. Kulsum Sayani and Messrs. M. V. Donde and J. Dave also spoke.

Mrs. Naidu, inaugurating the campaign, said that to build up the foundations of culture there was an immense need for universal literacy. She said that the desire for knowledge among the illiterate was common and gave instances of a batch of peasant women who became literate in jail, and of Mrs. Gandhi who before her death became literate in prison.

She said that people like the Indians with a traditional culture, when they become literate, their cultural growth would be accelerated by leaps and bounds.

Every man and woman who is made literate means freedom and honour to the country, she said. The standard of a nation's civilization was not measured by its great men who rose like comets but by its common people; hence the urgency to make knowledge available to all of them.

Concluding, she said: "Knowledge is a debt and must be paid by spreading it".

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa proposed the vote of thanks.

Jai Prakash And Lohia To Be Produced In Lahore Court

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

At the Lahore High Court to-day Mr. Justice Mohammed Munir passed an order that Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, should be produced in the Court on January 30 when their *habeas corpus* petitions would be heard.

Mr. Basant Krishen Khanna, Acting Advocate-General, requested his lordship that the petitions be heard *in camera* but his lordship has passed no orders so far.

Mr. K. L. Gauba will represent Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, while counsel for Mr. Jai Prakash Narain is yet to be engaged.—A. P.

"Nagpur Times" Deposits Security

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

In compliance with the notice served by the District Magistrate the "Nagpur Times" deposited to-day Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 2,000 as printer and publisher of the "Nagpur Times" under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, 1931 and an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 as keeper of the "Hindustan" Printing Works where the paper is printed.—United Press.

Osmania Wins Trophy

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

In the final of the Inter-University Hockey Championship, the Punjab University defeated the Osmania University by two goals to nil after a well contested game. The trophy was given away by Mr. C. E. Newsham, formerly of the "Civil and Military Gazette" and now a special officer for Indian States, attached to the Political Department, Government of India.

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MAY & BAKER (INDIA) LIMITED

BOMBAY *TRADE MARK CALCUTTA

WOMAN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS AT CHOWPATTY, REMANDED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An unknown woman was found in an unconscious condition at Chowpatty on Tuesday morning, when the police came and removed her to the hospital.

On examination she was found to be suffering from the effects of poisoning. As it is not yet known whether it was a case of attempted suicide or murder, she is being kept under strict watch by the police. She was remanded into police custody pending investigation till February 1, at the Girgaum Police Court.

TRAGIC END OF HOTEL BOY

Marshal Perao, an 18-year old hotel boy fell from a tram car at Duncan Road as he was boarding it in a hurry and was run over by a motor lorry. Death was instantaneous.

The inquest over the body of the deceased on Wednesday was adjourned by the Coroner pending further inquiries by the police.

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Gitane, Ocre-Rosée, Rachel Nacré, Rachel, Naturelle, etc., etc.

"AIR SPUN"

THE FACE POWDER THAT STAYS ON

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CO. 129

OVER A CUP OF TEA

Simple discussions sitting round the cosy corner of a Restaurant so often assume the colour of a tempest. Opening the morning newspaper somebody starts, "I think war will end very soon!" Picking up the clue another retorts, "Impossible! I don't think there is any earthly chance of its ending before 1946." Some one else satirically remarks, "How could you know that it will end in 1946? Has the Allied High Command parleyed with you?" This is sufficient to start the fire. Then goes a volley of thunder and fire—ofcourse of words only. Such tempest always starts over a tea cup and ends in it. In a tempest over a cup of Valley-View's tea there is no bitterness but plenty of fun and food for all.

KEEP YOUR PARTY GAY

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Signing of the Franco-Russian Treaty: M. Molotov signs the treaty on behalf of Russia. Marshal Stalin and General de Gaulle look on.

U. S. Statesman Pleads For Kuomintang-Communist Unity

Warns Against Compromise With Japan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph Grew, today appealed for agreement between the Kuomintang and the Communist Government in China.

"We earnestly desire the development of a strong United China" he said. "To that end this Government has been lending its best efforts to be of service in appropriate ways such as though the exercise of friendly good offices when requested by the Chinese through direct military assistance, through prospecting the war against Japan and through assisting Chinese economy to survive the strain of war"

Questioned on the possibility of Japanese groups approaching the United States for a negotiated peace, Mr. Grew said the State Department had no evidence at present to justify the belief that any group in Japan was able to overthrow the domination of the military group. He warned against the conclusion of a compromise peace with Japan.

HOW BRITAIN WILL TACKLE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYED

LONDON, Jan. 23: Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, told the Commons to-day that on the initiative of banking, insurance and investment sections of the Business communities two companies have been formed which in Government's opinion will constitute an important step in post-war finances for industry and help in an important degree the Government policy for employment.

One company will be named the Finance Corporation for Industry Limited with a capital of 25 million pounds and with borrowing powers of four times that amount. The purpose of the company will be to provide temporary or long period finance for industrial businesses of the country with view to their quick rehabilitation and development in national interest, thereby assisting in the maintenance and increase of employment.

The company's primary purpose will be to provide finance and not itself reorganise industry. It will have the assistance of a special Industrial Advisory Panel so that the company's policy may conform to the general economic policy of Government. The appropriate Government departments will be kept informed of the nature and extent of all major developments being considered by the company.

SMALLER VENTURE

A second and smaller company, the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Limited, with a capital of 15 million pounds and borrowing powers of twice that amount will provide medium and long term capital for small and medium-sized businesses in amounts of £5,000 to £200,000. The companies will in no way supersede the existing sources of supply of capital but will be additional thereto.

NO DIRECT HAND OF GOVT.

Replying to questions Sir John Anderson said he understood that the management and labour sides of industry would be represented on the panel. No direct Government responsibility in any form was involved The companies would be ordinary commercial undertakings registered under the Companies Act. The companies were promoted on the assumption, which he certainly made, that there would, after the war, be a very large field for private enterprise. —Reuter.

Japan's Mandated Islands

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

A special Congress Sub-Committee was set up on Tuesday with the approval of the Navy Department to study all Japans mandated islands in the Pacific in the light of America's future security.

SUIT AGAINST C. P. GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 21.

Miss Rajul Shah, lately Horticulturist to the Government of the C. P. and Berar and now Officer Commanding W.A.C. (I), Bangalore, has filed a suit against the Provincial Government and Mr. J. C. McDougall, lately Director of Agriculture, C. P. and Berar, now retired and resident of Hampshire, England, claiming damages for libel to the extent of Rs. 10,000, in respect of some articles belonging to the Citrus Fruit Research scheme which, it was alleged were not given account of by Miss Shah, but which Miss Shah said that inspite of several reminders nobody took charge of them.

Inamdar & Client Dispute Still Going On

(From Our Correspondent)

KURUNDWAD, Jan. 22

A dispute is going on for a long time between the Inamdar and their clients. The Durbar has issued one notification giving certain rulings in respect of the lands in dispute, but one does not know how the dispute is continued still.

NEW LOCAL BOARD MEMBERS

The following 6 persons have been nominated for the Central Local Board:—1. Popular Minister (ex-office president). 2. Chief Medical Officer. 3. Mr. Ganesh Nagesh Phatak, pleader. 4. Mr. Baburao, Mr. Changule, Kurundwad. 5. Mr. N. S. Patil and 6. Mr. Dattatraya Kashinath Chatre.

UPLIFTING HARIJANS

Some enthusiastic workers carried out a programme of cleaning Harijan wada and distributing 'tilgul' on the auspicious day of Makar Sankranti when one Hon. Minister was also present.

JEWELLERS CHARGED WITH BLACK MARKETTING

Sold Watch, It Is Alleged, To Bogus Customer At Profiteering Rate

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Four members of the firm of Nanubhai K. Jhaveri, the well-known firm of jewellers in Fort, are being prosecuted in the Court of Mr. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on a charge of selling a gold watch at black-market price.

The names of the accused are Adu Krishna Rao, salesman, Nanubhai K. Jhaveri, proprietor, Nanji Vira Dhaku, cashier and Vaikuntrao Tricumdas, manager.

The prosecution case is that the shop was raided in October last and all the accused were arrested on a charge of profiteering.

Mr. Shete is conducting the prosecution and Messrs. Kanuga, Daruvala and Amberkar are defending the accused.

Mr. Dandekar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Crime Branch No. II, gave evidence when the case came up for hearing yesterday saying that the Assistant Controller General of Civil Supplies asked for police assistance.

He was informed that the jewellers shop quoted the price of a Favre Leuba gold watch as Rs. 820. A bogus customer was sent to the shop with notes marked before a "pancha" totalling Rs. 820. S.-I. Boston and Mr. Ahmed Nawaz Khan, the Asst. Controller Genl of Civil Supplies stood in a corner outside the shop. On a signal given by the bogus customer, the shop was raided. The bogus customer pointed out to witness the first accused who had sold him the watch. The accused could not give him a cash memo, as he said, it was a black market sale.

A search was then conducted and the marked notes recovered from the cash box.

Mr. A. de Luxe, Director of Favre Leuba Watch Company, who sold the watch to the accused said that they sold it for Rs. 545. A dealer's discount of 25 per cent was allowed which brought the actual cost price of the watch to Rs. 423. It could be sold for Rs. 545.

The case is adjourned.

DEAD BODY OF HINDU YOUTH STILL UNIDENTIFIED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The dead body of a young Hindu aged about 20 was recovered from sea at Mahaluxmi on Tuesday and was removed to the Morgue by the police where it lies still unidentified.

The police believe however that, that it is the body of a student of the Wilson College who was reported missing last week from the College hostel.

The police are investigating.

"WILL NEEDED FOR THRIFT"

K. R. Mehta Urges Need For Savings To Fight Inflation

It is not the want of opportunity, but the want of will that stands in the way of thrift and ultimately of human happiness," remarked Mr. K. R. Mehta, Bombay National Savings Circle Officer, in his broadcast address on the occasion of the National Savings Fortnight celebrated in city, and pointed out how despite of all unprecedented opportunities for 'everyman's savings' people need to taught to save for need in crisis

He narrated stories to prove how many do not know what to do with their surplus income, and advised them to invest them in the National Savings Scheme.

He showed how suitable amendments are made to enable different people with different means to invest and pointed out how the job of an authorised agent is more lucrative than other sources of income.

Savings scheme not only teaches the people the habit of thrift but also does great thing of fighting inflation by raising the standard of life he added.

HYDERABAD REQUIRES 1,000 NURSES & 2,500 DOCTORS

Gaping Shortage Of Medical Aid In State

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (By Mail.)

Presiding over the "Public Health Day" held in connection with the Hyderabad Exhibition, Raja Lharam Karan Bahadur Asafjahi, Member of Executive Council, discussed the importance of maintaining wide-spread system of medical relief. He referred to the shortage of trained medical personnel in the State and appealed to young men to take up medicine as their avocation in life.

"The war, despite its vast and immeasurable destruction, has taught us many lessons, and has produced experience and training which will be of immense value in the long run to the organisation of peace.

The great advance made during the war in the art of rendering speedy medical relief and in methods for preventing infectious diseases among fighting forces living and fighting in strange lands, will thus be available for use even after the war is over.

Now that victory is in sight, our thoughts are being directed to the measures which we will have to plan and take in the post-war period for extending the medical and public health services throughout these Dominions, both in urban and rural areas.

The magnitude of the task is as great as the magnitude of the problem of literacy in a country so large and so thickly populated as ours. Men, material and money have to be provided for in numbers and amounts undreamt of so far.

We have about 1,000 medical men, 300 nurses and 205 institutions. We cater for the public up to the administrative unit of a taluqa.

In order to extend medical relief to every village, we will be needing 2,641 doctors, 1,073 nurses, 864 Health visitors and Rs 3 crores annually."

HINDUS JOIN RECEPTION TO LIAQUAT ALI

Cordial Relation Is Happy Augury For Future, He Says

MANGALORE, Jan. 23

Replying to the address presented by the local Muslim League Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan said that ever since they left Madras they were receiving enthusiastic reception everywhere. Several non-Muslims have also been joining these receptions which is a happy augury for the future of the country.

He was glad that Pakistan principle is being recognised to-day. Expressing his pleasure at the cordial relationship existing between Hindus and Muslims in this part of the country Nawabzada explained the constructive programme of the Muslim League which aimed at the educational, social and economic upliftment of Muslims.—Orient Press.

SHANKARACHARYA OF DWARKA DEAD

BARODA, Jan. 23

His Holiness Shankara Charya of Dwarka expired on January 22 at Dwarka.—A.P.

Govt. Prepares New Plan For Cloth Distribution

Special Steps To Be Taken For Supply Of Fine Cloth

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A scheme of distribution of cloth on an all-India basis has been decided upon by Government, after discussing tentative proposals with the members of the Industries Committee and Distribution Committee of the Textile Control Board which met today.

It has been decided to bring the scheme into force at the earliest possible moment.

It will be possible hereafter for the Textile Commissioner to assure to each Provincial and State Government its allotted quota of cloth at a given margin above the ex-mill price.

The maximum margin which will be allowed to dealers in the manufacturing centres on cloth going to Deficit zones shall not exceed 3 p.c. as compared to the 4 p.c. which is allowed at present.

In addition to this, the commission payable to commission agents where these are employed on buyer's account shall not exceed ½ p.c. instead of 1 p.c. which is the present practice.

It is stated that the effect of these reductions must necessarily be to leave a slightly larger margin for the distributing channels in the consuming centres.

The scheme also contemplates that special steps shall be taken for the distribution of fine cloth in respect of which black market activities have been particularly serious, because production in Indian mills alone is inadequate to meet present demands.

It will be recalled that early in December last, the Central Government warned the dealers that if black marketing did not disappear to a substantial extent within a period of two months they would be compelled to take very drastic steps.

This warning has remained, according to authoritative circles, very largely unheeded.

Then certain measures calculated to reduce the black market practices to the minimum, if not to eliminate them altogether, were proposed and discussion on these measures ensued.

It appears that the measures adopted for distribution of cloth did not have the desired effect. Hence the new tentative proposals which have been decided upon after the meetings of the Industries and Distribution Committees.

The Textile Control Board will meet tomorrow under the chairmanship of Mr. Krishnaraj Thackersey.

WANTED

For our Life Department five additional Inspectors for Bombay City and Suburbs on decent salary and City allowance. No guarantee of business.

Applicants will be interviewed by the Agency Manager between 2-0 p.m. and 5-0 p.m. on working days.

Only persons with previous experience and clean past record need come with their application to:—

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CLEANLINESS that's unbelievable
MOUTH FRESHNESS that really lasts

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SIDH KAVACHA It brings peace of mind, happiness in family; heals incurable diseases, saves from accident, premature death, fire and theft, ensure success in examination, increases mental and physical power. The wearer of this Jewel is saved from all sorts of troubles as it pleases all evil stars. Ordinary Rs. 5. Special (ready action) Rs. 20/- only

LAXMI KAVACHA It helps to gain success in occupation, to fulfil desire, to get Royal Honour, to get promotion in service, to attain prosperity in business, to increase wealth, to secure command upon all. By wearing this charm the great men irrespective of caste & creed and even the ordinary people have overcome the enemies and have attained success in the most unfavourable and complicated Law Suits without any difficulty. This is always very good to the welfare of the family men Ordinary Rs. 12/-. Special (ready action) Rs. 45/- only.

SHAKTI KAVACHA It helps to cure all sorts of female diseases, to do away with the defects of bringing forth still-born child, to beget a son to a barren woman, to cure menstrual trouble, etc. In a word it is the best Jewel of getting rid of all sorts of severe agony and trouble which make family life unbearable. Ordinary Rs. 10/- Special (ready action) Rs. 29/- only.

NOTE:—Price refunded if unsuccessful. Letters of appreciation can be seen. Anybody proving them to be wrong will get a reward of Rs 1,500.

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Rs. 75/- per mensem for 140 words per minute.
Rs. 50/- per mensem for 130 words per minute.
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Minimum standard for pay at Rs. 125 per mensem—shorthand 100 words per minute, typing 35 words per minute. Only those who can pass a test at the speed stated need apply.

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(a) Free preliminary training for one month, with allowance of Rs. 60/- per mensem. (b) Initial pay on appointment will be Rs. 60/- p.m. plus dearness allowance. Annual increments of Rs. 5/- up to Rs. 100/-

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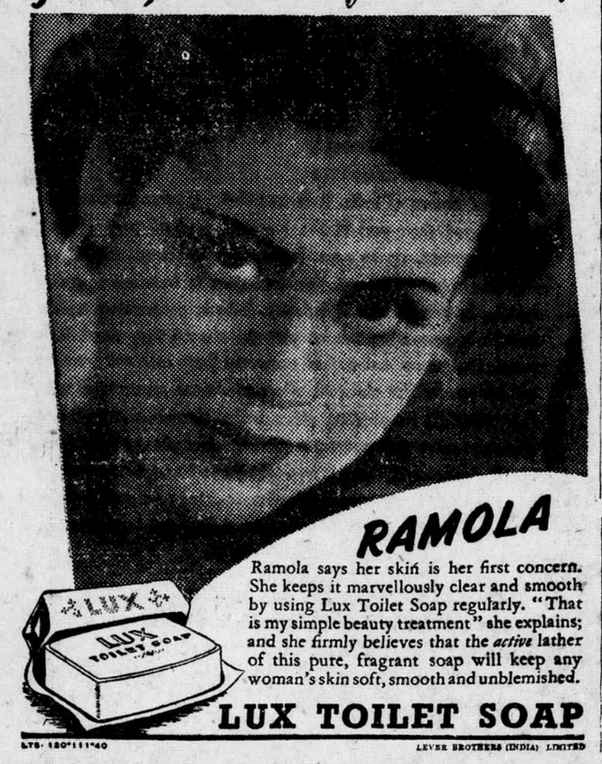

RAMOLA

Ramola says her skin is her first concern. She keeps it marvellously clear and smooth by using Lux Toilet Soap regularly. "That is my simple beauty treatment" she explains; and she firmly believes that the *active* lather of this pure, fragrant soap will keep any woman's skin soft, smooth and unblemished.

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LTS-180*111*40 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Further Drop In Active Shares

COTTON PRICES MOVE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Bullion Market Easy On Liquidation

BOMBAY, January 24.

Being impressed by Russian successes, the Share Bazar opened lower and nervous liquidation met short covering. For the time being the market is thoroughly liquidated and there exists some short interest which is likely to be covered on any further decline.

Cotton Market fluctuated within a narrow range while Bullion Market was easy on unsatisfactory offtake and long liquidation.

Share Bazar

Bombay, January 24

Under the influence of very encouraging war news, the Share Bazar opened quiet and opening quotations were about Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 under the previous close for Tata Steel Defd. and Bombay Dyeing shares. Rapid advance of the Russian army is expected to bring an early end of the war in Europe and naturally, the market fears its unfavourable effect on our heavy industries. Such a belief, at a time when the general feeling is uncertain, is having pronounced effect on the price structure. As a matter of fact traders are inclined to be cautious and are awaiting further developments. Tata Steel Defd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 2185 and after declining to Rs. 2175 improved to Rs. 2190. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 409 and steadied at Rs. 412. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1836 and steadied at Rs. 1842. Kohinoor Mill shares were placed at Rs. 616.

The market ruled quiet and absence of support was noticeable with the result that quotations were lowered. Tata Steel Defds were done at Rs. 2180. Ordinary shares at Rs. 410. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1830 and Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 615. Tone was barely steady.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.
BOMBAY, Jan. 24.
MILLS.
Apollo 4/3 4/1/6 4/2/6.
Bharat 63.
Bombay Dyeing 1845 30 45 30 42/8 35 43/12 22/8 32/8 25 35 30.
C. India (Ord) 406 3 5/8 3 6 1 5/8 1 4/8 2 4.
Century 900 895 900.
Colaba 222 24 22 23 21 23 22.
David 1325.
Edward 760 42/8 50 45.
Elphinstone (Ord) 90 90 90/8 88 89/8 89.
Elphinstone (Pref) 127/8.
Finlay 312 11 12 9 11/8 6/8 9 8.
Gokak 305 7 3/8 5/8 1 3.
India United (Defd) 3/3 3/3/3 3/2/6 3/3 3/1/3 3/2.
India United (Ordy) 15/8 15/4 15/6 15/5 15/7/6 15/2 15/4 15/2 15/3/6.
Indore 777/8 87/8 76/4 82/8 62/8 70 67/8.
Kohinoor 618 13 19 15 17 15 20 10 14 11 13 11 15 14.
Meyer Mills 217/8 13/12 15 12/8 13/12.
Model 260 58/2.
Morarjee 710 5.
New Great 405/8 400 403 401 3 397 400 396 98/8.
Sassoon Cotton 21/8.
Shrinivas 362/8 65.
Simplex 261/8 58 61 59 60 59 60/8 56 57/8 58 57/8 56.
Swadeshi 547 53 49 52 49 50 48 51 48 50 46 49 48.
Swan 320 22 18.
Tata Mills 68/8 67 65.
Vishnu 476/4.
BANKS.
A. B. C 34/4.
Baroda 145.
Central 84 84/8 83 84.
Imperial (Old) 2005 (X. Div.).
India 194/8 95
Reserve 135/8 35.
Union 9/14.
ELECTRIC.
Andhra Valley 1822/9.
Tram (Ord) 152/8 52/4 52/12 52/8.
Tram (Pref) 73/8 73.
Hydro 208/8 9.
Surat 217/8.
Tata Power (Ord) 1907/8 12/8 1890.
INSURANCE.
British India 23/8 23/4.
Jupiter 38 37 37/12 35/8.
New India 82 80 80/8.
Scindia 35/4 35 35/8 35/2 35/3.
Tata Steel (Defd) 2185 75 97/8 75 92/8 85 97/8 60 80 70 80 65 75 70 82/8.
Tata Steel (Ordy) 409 13/8 12 13 11 12 10/8 13 6 10/8 9 10 9/8 10.
Tata Steel (2nd Pref.) 162 62/8 62/4.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock 455 56/4.
A. C Cement 241 42 41 42 40/4 40/12.
Belapur 222/8 23 22 23 21 23.
Burmah (Old) 551/4 47/8 52/8 45 50.
Burmah (New) 200 201/4.
B. B. Petrol 4/9 4/10 4/9/6 4/10.
I. I. Trust 127 (23-1-45).
Indian Bleaching 179 (23-1-45).
P. Construction (Ord) 219 20/8 16 18.
Shivrajpur 57/8 58.
Tata Chemical 21 20/12.
Tata Oil 73/8.
Walchandnagar 615 (23-1-45).
Western India Match 316/14 17/8.
Vasant Insurance 26.

Gold & Silver

The Reserve Bank of India sold today 300 bars Silver at Rs. 130/8 to Rs. 132 and 6,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 73/9 to Rs. 73/10.

The local market was weak with no demand for Gold and Silver being manipulated was able to recover after opening lower. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 72/4 and declined to Rs. 71/10 but later steadied at Rs. 72 on short covering. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 138/8 and improved to Rs. 139 on scattered buying. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 3/8 at Rs. 132/8.

Silver ruled steady on professional support but Gold declined on long liquidation. Closing quotations were as under. Ready Silver Rs. 133. Forward Rs. 129/12. Ready Gold Rs. 71/15/6. Forward Rs. 71/15.

HOLIDAY IN SHARE BAZAR.

Share Market will remain officially closed on Friday, the 26th instant, on account of Independence Day.

Bombay Cotton

The local cotton market opened today at Rs. 458/8 for March delivery and improved to Rs 460 under scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and March steadied at Rs. 459. Though the market moves within a narrow range but the volume of business is fairly large and offerings from professional quarters are readily absorbed.

The market was quietly steady in the afternoon and closing quotations at 6 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. March	459	4	0
I.C.C. May	468	0	0
I.C.C. July	478	0	0

COTTON PARITY
Indian Cotton March Contract is 423 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

	High	Low	Close
I.C.C. March	463	459	459/12
I.C.C. May	472/8	467/8	468/8
I.C.C. July	482	477/8	478/8
Karachi March	47/14/6	47/8/6	47/10

AKOLA QUOTATIONS.
AKOLA, Jan. 24.
Kapas Arrival 280, Cartz Kapas Rate Gawrin 125, Kapas Zarila 160, Cottonseeds 40/12, Groundnut Oil 27/12, Oorid 42, Boza Rate 220.

Bombay Produce

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The produce market was fairly steadily with a moderate business Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 15/8 and business in Goa February/March delivery was done at Rs. 14/11. Castorseeds ready receipts were done at Rs. 75/10 and delivery quotation as well as Goa quotation was Rs. 15/8 Linseed N. S. Ry. was placed at Rs. 14/7/6 and G.I.P. Stations was done at Rs. 15/9. C. P. and U. P. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 15/11 and tone was steadily.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Jan. 24.
Tata Ordinary 413 Tata Deferred 2132/8 Indian Iron 39/14 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 33/12 Bombay Dyeing 1840 Central India 405 Gokak 306/14 Kohinoor 617/8 Simplex 260 Andhra Valley 1820 Tata Hydro 208/12 Tata Power 1915 Associated Cement 241/8 Belapur 222/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 550.

EXCELLENT WAR NEWS DEPRESS NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.
Opening losses extended with new crops very weak on nervous liquidation due to continued excellent war news and the resultant earlier peace outlook. In the afternoon prices eased on renewed liquidation reflecting principally good war news and uncertainties in connection with future cotton legislative programmes. Easiness in securities and grains was a contributing factor and the market closed barely steady.

March opened at 22.02 and improved to 22.05 but later declined, to 21.92. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 23 points. Spot cotton price was reduced 9 points at 22.27c per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

March	21.94—08
May	21.77—08
July	21.42—12
October	20.57—23
December	20.55—20
January	20.49—20
March highest (10-46 a m)	22.05+03
March lowest (2-57 p m)	23.92—10
Middling Spot	21.35—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

March	21.91—12
May	21.76—12
July	21.45—13
Middling Spot	21.35—10

NOON CALL

March	22.03
May	21.85
July	21.53

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 23
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c £73, Consols 2-1/2 p c £82-7/16, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 £106-7/16, War Loan 3-1/2 p c £104-11/16, Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 £114-1/8, Victory Bonds 4 p c £112-7/8 Ex. Div. Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £11-1/8, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £85-1/2, National Bank of India £43.

LONDON BULLION.
London, Jan. 23.
Spot 25-1/2, Forward 25-1/2. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/8/0.

Denabank Opens Naysari Branch

NAVSARI, Jan. 24.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., opened their branch here to-day. The occasion was graced by a large number of leading merchants and industrialists, who readily cooperated by opening their accounts in a large number.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months. 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL:
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone: Easy.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET.
MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Following are to-day's quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:—

SUGARS: Deccan (10) 39/4, Ditto (25) 93, India Sugar 33/8, Mysore Sugar 62/8, South India 16/4, Travancore 15/12.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 22, Cochin Malabar 17/11, Chembra Peaks 10/7, Coorg 80, Cochin 25/12, Pring Fords 17/6, High Produce 33/10, Kalpettas 40, Kalasa 15/2, Midland 12/12, Quencteriony 11/8, Peermade 51/4, Nellampathies 1/6, Nellithanam 14/12, Pullangodes 3/2, Thirumbadi 4/14, Waterfalls 1/11.

TEXTILES: Bangalore Wool 470, B. and C. Ordy 340, Subramania 107/8, Coimbatore Spg. 165, Cambodia 32/8, Coimbatore Murugan New 9, Dhanalaxmi 403, Janardhana 139, Kothari Tex 32/12, Lakshmi 16, Mettur 268, Madura 70/4.

MISCELLANEOUS: And Cement 117, Bruntons 13/4, Inst. Roll 9, Madras Safe 58, Mysore Lamps 34/6, Mysore Chm. Mfrs. 38/12, Mettur Chem. 16, Ditto Defd. 6/13.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET.
(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

The Share Market ruled weak on lower Bombay bullion and share advices. To-day's closing quotations:—

Calico 1466, Ambika 503, Arvind 1465, Ashok 620, Aryodaya Ginning 575, Aryodaya Spinning 412/8/0, Ajit 385, Jupiter 363, New Cotton 515, New Commercial 750, New National 415, Bihari 295, Bhalkia 190, Mahalaxmi 1545, Marsdon 199, Monogram 169, Raipur 1480, Rohit 385, Rajratna 282/8/0, Lal Mill 377/8/0, Vikram 385, Vijay 485, Sarangpur Cotton 1300, Saraspur 615.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE
CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The market continued quiet and only a moderate business was put through. Government Securities were unchanged.

Following are closing quotations:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—3 per cent Defence Bonds 102/8; 3 per cent 1951/54 100/13, 1953/55 100/2; 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 99; 3½ per cent GP 99/14; 3½ per cent Loan 1947/50 103/12; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 102/12; 3 per cent Defence Loan 1949/52 101/13; 3 per cent Victory 1957 99/9/6; 3 per cent Loan 1966/68 98/3. 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 113/4.

Reserve Bank 134.

COTTONS: — Cawnpore Textiles 12/12 ex div.; Elgin Mills 65/10; Kesoram 16/4 odd lot; New Victoria 7/5.

COALS: Bhalgora 17; Bokaro and Ramgur 47/4; Burra Dhemo 13/10; Burrakur 43/6; Dhemo Main 28/3; Deoli 20/4; Buatras Jherriah 64/8; Newbeerbhoom 38/12; Raneegunge 51/12; North Damuda 17/14; South Karanpura 12/8; Satpukuria and Asansol 8/12; Sendra 24; Talcher 12/8.

JUTES:—Agarpara 36/4; Alliance 613/8; Anglo-India 460; Auckland 338; Baly 351/8; Barnagore 217; Kamarhatty 676; Howrah 83/12; India 704; Kankinarrah 570; Naihati 349; New Central 600; Nuddea 127; Orient 258; Presidency 11/15; Reliance 71; Union 481.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corpn. 5/3; Indian Copper 3/1; Consolidated Tin 3/3; Karanpura Development 33; Assam Bengal Cement 17/7; Dalmia Cement 18/2; Bhartia Elec. Steel 19/12 ct; Indian Iron and Steel 39/10; Jessop and Co. 24/8; Kumardhubi Eng. 11/10; National Iron and Steel 12/14; Steel Corpn. 33; Bararee Coke 34/12; B. I. Corpn. 6/10; National Insulated Cable 14; Rohtas Industries Old 17/11; Spencer and Co. 14/6 ex div; British Burma Petrol 4/12; India Paper pulp 230; Titaghur Paper 28/12; Star Paper 16/15; Midnapore Zemindary 175; Belsund Sugar 15/8; Cawnpore 40/12; Crew and Co. 27/4; Samsatipore 18/14; New Saoan 24/10.

TEAS—Bishnauth 45; Central Cachar 129; Sapoi 23/8; Tezpore 21/14; Tukvar 21/12.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.
CALICUT, Jan. 24.

Cocoanuts Raw 94, Dry 82, Cocoanut Oil 360, Copra Omce 217/8, Dilpasand 230, Madrasnotam 230, Good Gooda 220, Pepper Wynaad 380, Country 370, Dry Ginger Chernad 250, Ernad 235, Coffee Robust 90.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Jan. 23.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) 4i Feb. quoted, Wheat Australian (Bulk) unoffered, Wheat Australian (Bags) unoffered.

Standard General Assurance Co., Ltd.

DIRECTORS

Sir Badridas Goenka, K. T., C.I.E., Chairman —M. A. Ispahani Esq., —Gokalchand Morarka, Esq.,—Raj Bahadur Rajkumar Singh Kasliwal M.A., LL.B.—K. P. Goenka Esq.

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MUTT AND JEFF—And it was an old time silent picture Chaplin Keystone at that — By BUD FISHER

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I THOUGHT YOU WERE BLIND!
OH, I'M NOT THE REGULAR BLIND MAN HERE, SIR!—
I'M JUST TAKING HIS PLACE WHILE HE'S AT THE MOVIES!
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Required by British Company Instrument Mechanic conversant with installation, maintenance and repair of water and steam meters and boiler house instruments in general. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1872, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Competent Salesmen for tea trade to organise sale in packets and loose teas. Only those who have experience of the line should apply with minimum pay expected. Write Box No. 7120, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Experienced Compositors, those who have worked in a Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 & 4 p. m.

GODOWNS WANTED

Cox & Kings require godowns immediately. See Front Page. 1849

PERSONAL ADLETS

For Scientific Guidance in Selecting suitable studies, careers and employments through psychological tests, freely consult Mr Batliboi personally, Capitol Cinema Building, second floor, Hornby Road entrance, Bombay 6947

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Wanted young ladies as Dancing Partners to society people. Good remuneration. Please apply Box No. 7130, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted chief Agent for different provinces of India (except Bengal) for a well established Provident Insurance Co. (Life) having its Head Office at Calcutta. Those experienced in the line are requested to apply stating terms expected to Post Box 2029 (AP) Calcutta. 1863.

1863

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans given against Shops, Hotels, Factories, Policies, Gazetted Officers or any security, cheap interest Kantilal Company 28, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. 7126

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from candidates of either sex are invited for temporary posts of B and C grade clerks and also of typists in the unified scale of pay of Rs. 55-5-80 E. B. 5-100/ E. B. 10-200 plus usual dearness allowance. The initial pay for B and C grades will be Rs. 80/ and 55/- respectively. Typists will be eligible for the scale for C grade. For B grade applications only from graduates of a recognised University and for C grade from those who have passed Matriculation or any other equivalent examination will be considered. Applications with full particulars including province of domicile and age and with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 10-2-45. Typists must have undergone the necessary training and should be able to produce a certificate from the Institute in which they have studied.

Export Trade Controller's Office, New Custom House, Bombay, 23rd January 1945.

Sd/- R. S. MANI,
Export Trade Controller.
1868

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS

MEMBERS of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on the second floor on Thursday the 25th January 1945 at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.)

J. B. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th January, 1945. 1877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies: Strand House: Ballard Estate: Bombay.

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES Bombay invites tender No. BSY/CHEM/1678 to reach him on or before the 5/2/45 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from this office at Rs. 6 (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash by money order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender number, full name and address of remitter) for:—

INSECTICIDE SPRAY 6000 gallons

Applicants not already on approved Supply Department contractors' list must give their Banker's reference on application for tender form.

Samples against this tender are required to be submitted to this office by 5/2/1945. 1873

PUBLIC NOTICES

SEA TRANSPORT HEADQUARTERS (INDIA)
Bombay Branch.

"TENDERS FOR WASHING TROOP BEDDING ETC."

TENDERS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED in duplicate. For further Instructions and Tender Form apply to.—

Dy. PRINCIPAL SEA TRANSPORT OFFICER (India),
Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 25th January 1945. 1874

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for case/bale packing available to consumers from Government controlled stocks

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P. O. Box 199 BOMBAY. 1865

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHANKARRAO HARISCHANDRA PARELKAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property ALL persons having any claim against the said property by way of gift, bequest, trust, inheritance, maintenance, partnership, sale, exchange, use, possession, mortgage, attachment, easement, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cadell Road, formerly known as Mahim Bazaar Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2383 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 536, New No. 4401, Old Survery No. 211, New Survey No. 272A/1540 Cadastral Survey No. 663 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4721, 4722 and 4723 and Street Nos. 51 and 204 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Cadell Road, on or towards the West by holding bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1461 and beyond this the Sea-Shore and to wards the North by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 659 owned by Dadabhoy Hormasjee Kunodeewalla and on or towards the South by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 667 formerly owned by Manekji Framji Mapia but now of Sorabji Nowroji Cooper.

Dated this 24th day of January 1945.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1875

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EBRAHIM RAJABALI and Bai DALLIBAI, wife of Mahomed Hussein Abbasbhai Muslim Inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 10 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed and the claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Marine Street, in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 74.06 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 515, New No. 2521, Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 2|8298, Cadastral Survey No. 140, of Bhuleshwar division and C Ward No. 2574, Street No. 47.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1945.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 1871

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR HANDLING CONTRACT OF COAL AT BOMBAY & OTHER PORTS

TENDERS are to be submitted in duplicate. For further instructions and Tender Forms apply to:

THE DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SEA TRANSPORT OFFICER (INDIA),
Sea Transport Headquarters,
Bombay Branch,
Mackinnon Mackenzie Building,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. 1866

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHAVPRASAD NANURAM PANDIT and SHRIGOPAL PHOOLCHAND NEVATIA, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants and JWALADEVI, widow of KEDARMAL BHURAMAL of Mandawa Hindu Inhabitant the present Trustees under an Indenture of Trust, dated 24th February, 1944, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in to or upon the said property in any manner whatever are hereby required to make the same, if any, known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jagannath Sadashiv Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 171.90 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 299, New No. 2032, Old Survey No. 536, New Survey No. 7813, Cadastral Survey No. 534, Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 921 and Street No. 14 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Jagannath Sadashiv Street, on or towards the West by the property of Kulian Moti on or towards the North by the property of Yeshwant Vishnu Nene and on or towards the South by the property of K. D. Dhairyawan.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1945.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1876

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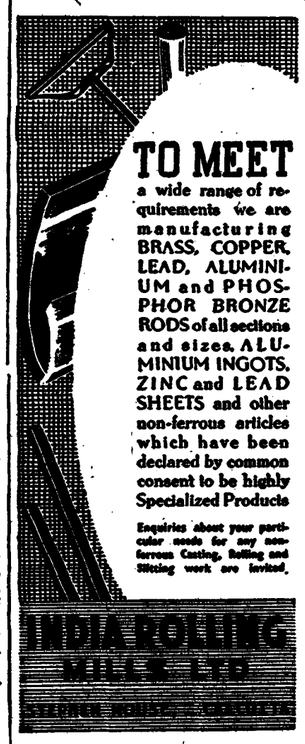
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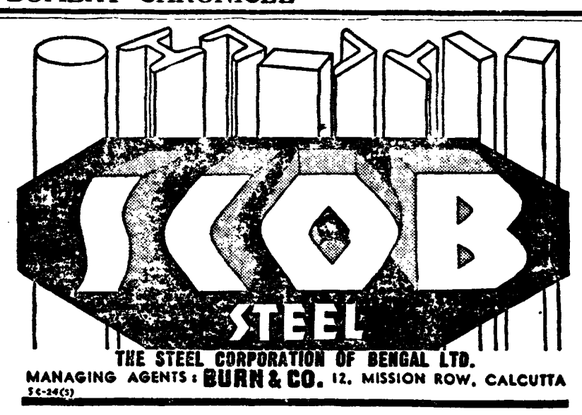

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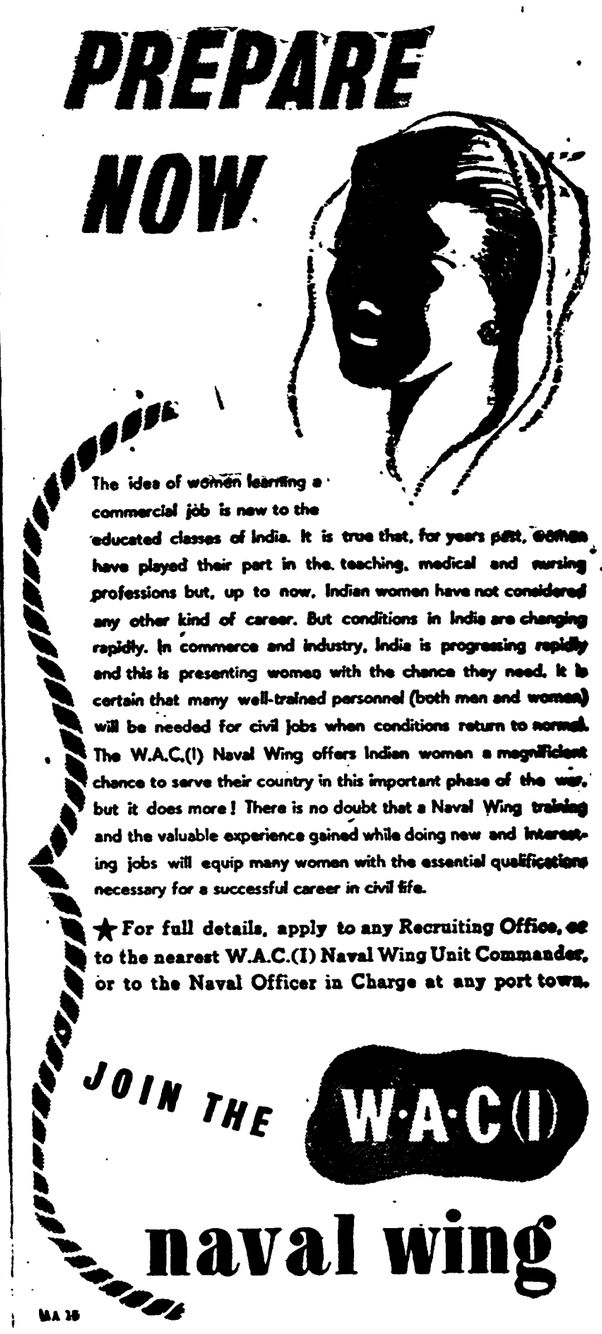
PREPARE NOW
The idea of women learning a commercial job is new to the educated classes of India. It is true that, for years past, women have played their part in the teaching, medical and nursing professions but, up to now, Indian women have not considered any other kind of career. But conditions in India are changing rapidly. In commerce and industry, India is progressing rapidly and this is presenting women with the chance they need. It is certain that many well-trained personnel (both men and women) will be needed for civil jobs when conditions return to normal. The W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing offers Indian women a magnificent chance to serve their country in this important phase of the war, but it does more! There is no doubt that a Naval Wing training and the valuable experience gained while doing new and interesting jobs will equip many women with the essential qualifications necessary for a successful career in civil life.
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naval wing
MA 16

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